

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 20495) for the relief of Hugh H. Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 20496) for the relief of Matthew H. Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEIFER: A bill (H. R. 20497) granting a pension to Mary Williams—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLACHLAN: A bill (H. R. 20498) for the relief of Daniel Conner—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 20499) granting an increase of pension to Michael Pendergrast, alias Michael Blake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON of South Carolina: A bill (H. R. 20500) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph G. Thorpe, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 20501) granting a pension to Mrs. Stapleton Hayes—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 20502) granting an increase of pension to Samuel B. Weeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 20503) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 20504) granting a pension to Susan Jacobs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 20505) granting a pension to Thomas R. Woodrough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 20506) granting a pension to William H. Waltman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 20507) to correct the military record of Myron T. Palmer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 20508) to classify and bond pay officers' clerks—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. AIKEN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Martha A. Carroll and Louise Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of people of upper Savannah, Tugaloo, and Seneca rivers, for appropriation to deepen the Savannah, Seneca, and Tugaloo rivers—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BARTLETT: Petition of Georgia State Dental Association, for S. 2355, to reorganize the corps of dental surgeons in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles T. Connery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of W. S. Latham—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KNAPP: Petition of citizens of Redfield, N. Y., for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Conrad Hyne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McLACHLAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Daniel Conner—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAHON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. Charles F. Kulicke, widow of Charles F. Kulicke—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee. Paper to accompany bill for relief of W. H. Bean—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POU: Petition of W. J. Bailey, Raleigh, N. C., against the tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Kinly Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of Travelers' Protective Association of America, against exceptions favorable to express companies in the rate bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: Petition of Board of Trade of Chicago, for Government inspection of meat packing products—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Tri County Bulletin, Grand Rapids, Ohio, for amendment of postal laws making legal all paper subscriptions—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of New York State commission to the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition—to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, petition of the New Immigrants' Protective League, against the Dillingham-Gardner bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, June 30, 1906.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by Rev. JOHN VAN SCHAIK, Jr., of the city of Washington.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. BURROWS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

SENATOR FROM UTAH.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, I ask permission to make a brief statement.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission is granted.

Mr. BURROWS. When the Committee on Privileges and Elections made its report in the matter of the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOR] it was the desire and purpose of the committee to bring the matter before the Senate and dispose of it at the present session. The public business, however, has been so pressing and the necessity of passing the usual appropriation bills before the close of the fiscal year so urgent, and owing to the great importance of the questions involved in the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, it has been impossible to bring it to the attention of the Senate.

I desire to give notice that as it is a privileged matter, I shall call it up on the first day of the session in December, and ask the Senate to proceed with it to its conclusion.

ISTHMIAN EXPOSITION AT TAMPA, FLA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, which was read:

Whereas it is fitting that the commencement of the work on the Panama Canal should be celebrated in a suitable manner to the end that the importance of this great isthmiian waterway may be accentuated and the sentiment in favor of its early completion fostered and kept alive; and

Whereas the city of Tampa, in the State of Florida, by reason of its being farther to the southward and nearer to said canal than any other city in the country, having a deep and commodious harbor, reached by ample railroad facilities, as also on account of its salubrious climate and the spirit of American progress among its citizens, manifest in the rapid growth and development of the city and her commerce, affords a suitable place for such an exhibition; and

Whereas it has been determined to hold such an exposition at Tampa, Fla., during the months of January, February, March, April, and May, A. D. 1908; and

Whereas his excellency, Napoleon B. Broward, governor of the State of Florida, did on the 30th day of December, 1905, issue his proclamation calling an isthmiian exposition to be held in the city of Tampa, commencing in the month of January, A. D. 1908, for the purpose aforesaid, and inviting the governors of the several States comprising the United States of America, as well as the governors of the Territories of the United States, to secure the cooperation of their State legislatures in aid of said exposition by participating therein and sending exhibits of their resources to said exposition: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to hold a naval review in Tampa Bay at such time during the progress of said exposition as he may deem best.

Resolved further, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause to be made such display of the Army of the United States at said exposition as he may deem advisable.

Resolved further, That nothing contained in this concurrent resolution shall be construed as committing the United States to any obligation hereafter to appropriate money for expenses or liabilities of any kind or character made or incurred by anyone for the entertainment of the guests of such exposition, or in connection with such celebration and exhibition.

Mr. MALLORY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. HALE. I want to see what the language is, because I do not want to have the Government committed to any more expositions. Is there any clause in it providing that there shall be no call on the Government? If there is not, I shall have to object.

Mr. MALLORY. It does not commit the Government.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The last clause of the concurrent resolution provides that—

Nothing contained in this concurrent resolution shall be construed as committing the United States to any obligation hereafter to appropriate money for expenses or liabilities of any kind or character made or incurred by anyone for the entertainment of the guests of such exposition, or in connection with such celebration and exhibition.

Mr. HALE. We will try to keep to that if possible.

Mr. KEAN. It is a good beginning.

Mr. HALE. Everybody is very tired of these expositions.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. FLINT. Mr. President, I am very glad to support this resolution, as I desire to offer a resolution at the next session of Congress providing for an international exposition at Los

Angeles, Cal., to commemorate the completion of the Panama Canal in 1915. [Laughter.]

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE AT SOUTH OMAHA, NEBR.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 17972) to extend the time for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at or near South Omaha, Nebr.

Mr. NELSON. That bill was read last night. I ask for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JUNCTION CITY POST, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 177) authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a bronze cannon, with its carriage, limber, and accessories, to Junction City Post, No. 132, Grand Army of the Republic, department of Kansas.

Mr. LONG. The joint resolution was read last night. I ask unanimous consent for its consideration.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS H. KENT.

The bill (H. R. 8825) for the relief of Thomas H. Kent was read the first time by its title.

Mr. CARTER. A similar bill was reported favorably from the committee, and it is recommended by the Department. I ask for its consideration.

The bill was read the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any money now in his hands or hereafter received from the sale of Crow lands in Montana, to Thomas H. Kent, of Sweet Grass County, Mont., the sum of \$2,007.20, for the reimbursement to the said Thomas H. Kent for money actually expended by him in causing to be made the survey known as the "Bundock survey," within the boundaries of land ceded by the Crow Indians in Montana, to the United States, under treaty dated August 27, 1892, a map or plat of said survey having heretofore been filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and marked "11622, Indian Office."

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 19750. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," approved June 10, 1890, as amended by the act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

RAILROAD IN ALASKA.

H. R. 18891. An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph and telephone line in the district of Alaska was read twice by its title.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred, without objection, to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President—

Mr. NELSON. The bill belongs to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I think the bill should go to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. NELSON. It goes to the Committee on Territories. That committee has had jurisdiction of all such measures.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Upon what theory does the Senator from Minnesota claim that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Territories?

Mr. NELSON. Because it relates to the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. It is an appropriation of public land, and it has been the uniform custom of the Senate and the rule of Congress that all bills appropriating public lands should go to the Committee on Public Lands. I insist that the bill which came out of the Committee on Territories providing for a special charter for a railroad and which has been up for consideration here several times should have gone to the Committee on Public Lands originally.

Mr. NELSON. All bills relating to Alaska have gone to the Committee on Territories. There have been several railroad

bills before that committee at every session since I have been here. They have all gone to the Committee on Territories.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that such has been the practice.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Certainly.

Mr. BERRY. I agree with the Senator from North Dakota. The Committee on Public Lands has always had the control of bills of this character. This bill proposes to appropriate a certain quantity of public lands to this railroad company. I do not think it pertains to Territories at all, but the Public Lands Committee has always had bills relating to grants of public land in Alaska and everywhere else. It seems to me the bill belongs to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The original act granting a right of way to railroad companies in Alaska was considered by the Public Lands Committee and reported out of that committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota move to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands?

Mr. NELSON. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Territories. We have had all the railroad bills pertaining to Alaska before that committee.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I do not care, of course, to be obstinate on this question, because the Committee on Public Lands has all the work it can do. There have been some 125 or 130 bills referred to that committee. I simply desire to say that there is no doubt that all bills of this character making grants of public lands have heretofore been referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and to that committee I think this bill ought to go.

I move to lay the motion of the Senator from Minnesota on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota moves to lay the motion of the Senator from Minnesota on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was not agreed to.

Mr. BERRY. I move to strike out "Territories," in the motion, and to insert "Public Lands."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that it is not according to the rules to amend a motion to refer. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Minnesota to refer the bill to the Committee on Territories.

The motion was agreed to.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of the Vestry of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of Remington, Va., v. The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

COAL AND COAL LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, transmitting, in response to the resolution of the 29th instant, a statement giving the contracts for the purchase of coal to be used by the Post-Office Department during the present fiscal year; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, in response to the resolution of the 29th instant, a statement showing the contracts entered into by the Department of Justice for coal for use by that Department for the present fiscal year, and also for the fiscal year 1907; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. R. 72) fixing the date upon which the act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, approved June —, 1906, shall go into effect, with an amendment to the title; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20403) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20410) to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes, further insists upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 11, 14, 17, 21, 27, 30, 38, 40, 54, 58, 70, 108, 120, 146, and 159, agrees to the further conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, Mr. BURLEIGH, and Mr. BANKHEAD managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 183) providing for the printing of reports ordered by the river and harbor act of March 3, 1905; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate directing the conferees on the public-buildings bill to add to said bill an item of appropriation of \$100,000 for the construction of a public building at Albuquerque, N. Mex.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (S. 6209) authorizing certain changes in the permanent system of highways in the District of Columbia; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

INVESTIGATION OF AFFAIRS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. KEAN. I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] on March 1, 1906, to report a substitute therefor. I ask for the present consideration of the proposed substitute.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The proposed substitute will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That a select committee consisting of five Senators be appointed to fully investigate all matters connected with the condition of affairs in the Indian Territory in relation to legislation included in an act entitled "An act to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved April 26, 1906, and kindred matters in said Territory with reference to the Five Civilized Tribes, and that said committee be authorized to employ a stenographer to report its hearings, and all necessary clerical assistance; and said committee is authorized to sit in the city of Washington and in the Indian Territory, or elsewhere, as circumstances may demand, with power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and shall make full and complete report, together with their conclusions and recommendations, to the Senate of the United States on the first Monday in December, A. D. 1906. The necessary expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution just read?

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, for myself I wish to understand what is the purpose of the resolution. I have a pretty definite idea that it will accomplish no good. We have admitted that country as a State, and I do not understand what business Congress now has with a committee down there while those people are preparing for statehood.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The Senator from Texas will remember that at the time the Five Civilized Tribes bill was under consideration in this body at the present session it developed a deplorable ignorance as to all matters affecting the legislation then pending.

While it is true that an enabling act has been passed for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, it is also true that the tribal relations still exist in the Indian Territory. The lands have not yet been allotted. There are questions of alienation, there are questions of citizenship, there are questions of the disposal of the property of the Indian tribes, and the Indians, upon which Congress ought to be fully advised.

I believe it was the unanimous sentiment at that time that some information ought to be furnished to the Senate which would serve as a basis for intelligent action upon matters connected therewith.

Mr. BAILEY. I have frequently realized that it was a positive misfortune that the Congress did not possess more accurate and more abundant information in respect to the conditions in the Indian Territory. I have seen the Senate repeatedly do what I felt sure it would not have done if it had thoroughly understood the conditions in that country. But the trouble is, we have about completed our legislation with respect to it, and it looks to me now like seeking information after the fight. But if the Committee on Indian Affairs thinks this is a proper

resolution, I shall not oppose my single objection to the combined wisdom of the committee charged especially to deal with it.

However, I will say in passing that unless this committee learns more about the Indian Territory in this investigation than it has heretofore learned from the people who come here and who testify and make statements before the committee, it will be a waste of time and money.

I shall not, myself, do more than vote against the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution which has been read.

The resolution was not agreed to.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Mr. KEAN. I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] on the 14th instant, to report it favorably with an amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ an assistant clerk, in lieu of the messenger authorized by the resolution of January 4, 1906, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$1,800 per annum until otherwise provided by law.

The amendment of the committee was, to add at the end of the resolution "to take effect July 1, 1906."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

DAVID UPHAM.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 18545) granting an increase of pension to David Upham, to report it without amendment, and I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David Upham, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET MUNSON.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 19163) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Munson, to report it without amendment, and I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Margaret Munson, widow of William H. Munson, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY A. CONANT.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 19241) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Conant, to report it without amendment; and I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry A. Conant, late of Company I, First Regiment Ohio Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW LEOPOLD.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 19926) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Leopold, to report it without amendment, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew Leopold, late of Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 6554) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Rock Springs, in the State of Wyoming; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6555) for the relief of Richard A. Proctor; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MILLARD introduced a bill (S. 6556) to reimburse certain persons for the preparation of an analytical index to testimony taken before the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

MALINDA S. GRAY.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 1473) for the relief of Malinda S. Gray.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to pay to Malinda S. Gray, widow of the late Frederick S. Gray, the sum of \$356.10, the same being in lieu of check issued and returned to the Government by Frederick S. Gray.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senate to have patience, and to state that as soon as the report can be written up by the clerks the conferees on the public buildings bill have agreed on a report, which will be presented.

It was with great reluctance, Mr. President, that your conferees were compelled to yield on what to them was a very important—one of the most important amendments that the Senate committee had placed in the bill. I refer to section 24, or the so-called "site for the Departments of Justice, Commerce and Labor, and State Department." That measure had passed the Senate by a unanimous vote and your conferees felt that they were expected to stand to the last minute and retain that provision in the bill; but yet, as I said, we had reluctantly to abandon it.

Mr. President, it is with humiliation, if not shame, that I have to make this statement. When the two Houses of Congress make appropriations for buying sites for putting up public buildings all over the country in small cities and towns, and when we are erecting two magnificent buildings within the shadow of the Capitol for the comfort and convenience of ourselves, yet we allow the two great Departments of this Government to go uncared for and without a roof over their heads, housed in rented buildings, ill adapted for conducting the business of these Departments and certainly very inconvenient to those who have to conduct these branches of our Government.

And, Mr. President, another thing: If we were doing business as business men would act for themselves, this would not be a condition existing for any length of time.

The rents that are being paid for the buildings that house these two great Departments are five or six times the interest on the money that would be required to put up magnificent buildings.

Then, Mr. President, in addition to that, if I had my way Washington would not only be, as she is now, perhaps, one of the most beautiful cities of the world, but I would make her still more beautiful until she would be the admiration of all civilized countries. I would buy every foot of available land that I thought the Government would need for years to come, and I would allow future generations, by the issuing of a long-time bond, to pay for these improvements and beautifications, which will cost less to-day than they ever will again, because every day increases the value of the property in the capital city or our country. The Washington Times recently contained the following appropriate reference to this matter:

The Government's borrowing rate is about 1.9 per cent. It pays annually as rental for the District National Guard about \$12,000. The rent bill is, therefore, the interest on \$631,570. Without taking into account the loss to the Government through the use of inadequate quarters, the scattering of its offices, and waste time, the construction of a National Guard building at any figure less than \$631,570 would be a measure of practical economy.

But the provision in the omnibus public building bill does not go even that far. It carries no appropriation whatever. It provides merely that Army Square shall be dedicated for use as the site of a National Guard building and authorizes three officials of the Government, already under salary, to prepare plans and specifications for the building. Wherein the elimination of this item from the measure reduces its total would be hard to determine.

What has been said of the National Guard building is more impressively true of the \$3,000,000 item carried in the sundry civil bill for the purchase of office sites for the three Departments named. These columns have argued the case of those buildings more than once. Every consideration of national pride and self-respect should move Congress to make the allowances inserted in the bill by the Senate.

But if national pride and self-respect will not reach the Speaker as forces helpful to his organization, let him consider national economy. It applies to this project as effectively as to any other similar one which could be cited. The Government pays now as rental for departmental quarters, not the interest on \$3,000,000 or \$6,000,000, but the interest on \$18,000,000, and that sum takes no account of the loss through inefficient and inconvenient service due to the present accommodations. Calculating those items also, the annual outlay on bad departmental accommodations is the interest on \$34,000,000, in which the three Departments indicated have more than their share.

The Speaker is above all a business man. Let him consider these public building items in the light of good business administration.

I say again, Mr. President, it was with great reluctance that we allowed this amendment that the Senate committee and the Senate had put into the bill to go out in conference.

Mr. HALE. I hope the Senator from West Virginia will, as he has indicated, see that the clerks push forward the matter of the report, because that is all that is keeping the Senate here, as the Senator understands.

Mr. SCOTT. They are writing it up. It will be ready in about twenty minutes, I understand.

Mr. WARREN. I wish to add a word to what my colleague on the committee has said about public buildings in the District of Columbia. He has spoken of the good business policy of buying the property before it is higher, and it seems to me that the best business policy would require us to construct every building that is required for the use of the Government in Washington, where the Government has to pay but 2 per cent for money if it borrows, and at present—and the future promises the same—we shall not have to borrow. We should build, instead of paying, as we do now, from 7 to 15 per cent rent on the cost of buildings. As a matter of business, we ought to proceed generously and rapidly with public buildings in the District of Columbia.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. President, I intended when the general deficiency bill was pending in the Senate to submit a few remarks as to the legislation which was enacted a year ago on the general deficiency appropriation bill. I ask the Secretary to read the statute which was then enacted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested by the Senator from Indiana.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 3. Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3679. No Department of the Government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year or involve the Government in any contract or obligation for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations unless such contract or obligation is authorized by law; nor shall any Department or officer of the Government accept voluntary service for the Government or employ personal service in excess of that authorized by law except in cases of sudden emergency involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property. All appropriations made for contingent expenses or other general purposes, except appropriations made for the fulfillment of contract obligations expressly authorized by law or for objects required or authorized by law without reference to the amounts annually appropriated therefor, shall, on or before the beginning of each fiscal year, be so apportioned by monthly or other allotments as to prevent undue expenditures in one portion of the year that may require deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the fiscal year, and all such apportionments shall be adhered to except when waived or modified in specific cases by the written order of the head of the Executive Department or other Government establishment having control of the expenditure, and all such waivers or modifications, together with the reasons therefor, shall be communicated to Congress in connection with estimates for any additional appropriations required on account thereof.

"Any person violating any provision of this section shall be summarily removed from office and may also be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 or by imprisonment for not less than one month."

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. President, I drafted that provision of law a year ago and submitted it to the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], and it met with his hearty approval. There was great objection to it by the different Departments of the Government.

Now, after the law has been in operation for a year, I think it is due to the Senator from Maine as well as to myself to say something about its effect.

The general deficiency bill a year ago carried appropriations amounting to \$31,000,000 of deficiencies. It is fair to say that of the \$31,000,000 about \$10,000,000 covered judgments and audited claims, as only about \$20,000,000 in that bill carried real deficiencies.

The bill that passed the Senate last night, in charge of the Senator from Maine, carried only \$10,000,000 of deficiencies, and of the \$10,000,000, \$7,000,000 was in payment of judgments and audited claims. So the result of that statute for one year, I could safely say, has resulted in the saving of over \$10,000,000 to the Government, if not the full difference of \$20,000,000.

The Departments of the Government have grown into the habit of ignoring the acts of Congress. The Appropriations Committees would sit for weeks and work out what they believed the different Departments ought to expend along various lines, and the Departments would pay no attention to the acts of Congress, but simply use any sum of money they saw fit to use, and come back to Congress in the way of deficiencies and say, "Why, here, the money is expended. What can we do?" And as a rule Congress would appropriate and make good the deficiency, the tendency being simply to ignore the Congress of the United States and turn this Government over to the different Departments to run at their own good will.

I am glad to state, Mr. President, that the present chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, Mr. TAWNEY, consulting with the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], has amended this section at this session, and we hope, with the section of the statute as now amended, to absolutely prevent the Departments of the Government from ignoring the Congress of the United States and spending more money than we authorize them to spend.

A year ago Congress reduced the estimates of the different Departments over \$42,000,000. When this Congress adjourns, with the appropriations made for this year, there will have been a very great reduction, and I think it is time that Congress should look to it that the Departments of the Government shall not control matters of appropriation, but that Congress shall control them.

There has been a growing tendency to build up in the great Departments of the Government newspaper bureaus to hammer Congress into doing their sweet will. Now, with ten years' experience on appropriations, I can say that, when that time comes, there will be deficiencies every year, because if you were to follow all the recommendations that they make for the expenditure of money, they would bankrupt the Government in just a little while.

Mr. President, I think it due to myself and due to the Senator from Maine, in view of the criticisms during last summer, when this provision went into effect, to state to Congress and to the country the result of this provision of law.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, the country, and the Treasury, representing the Departments through which the expenditures finally come, owe a great debt to the Senator from Indiana for originating and carrying through this practical reform. My part in it was very slight, and any credit that is due to me is very small compared to what is due to the Senator from Indiana. I was very glad in every way to conform to his idea of meeting a great abuse that had grown up in almost all the Departments of every year seeking to avoid the limitations on appropriation made by Congress and running into extravagant deficiencies.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. To what extent has the present law been violated since it was enacted?

Mr. HALE. I think all the Departments have been careful with regard to countervailing the law. Of course, it takes time, in a great government expending the amount of money that we do, to get used to new conditions, and there have been some cases—emergency cases—which are provided for in the law, where there have been deficiencies, and there always will be some real deficiencies.

The law has been strengthened. It is provided in one of the appropriation acts this year that, in the first place, the Departments shall send in their estimates, as far as practicable, all at once. They had a fashion of sending in what was at hand and then to keep sending in and claiming that they must have new appropriations because they had new estimates. We are providing for all that.

I hope in time the Departments will take notice that it is Congress which provides the money; that it is the discretion of Congress that settles the amount of money, and that no Secretary and no understrapper in a Department has any business to beset Congress and importune for more appropriations than Congress has given. If the head of the Department believes that under the statute there are real deficiencies and emergency deficiencies, he should estimate them, and Congress should settle it, but for one I am tired of being importuned by the minor officers or understrappers of the different Departments, the Assistant Secretaries and heads of bureaus, to make more and more appropriations. I hope that practice will cease.

Mr. WARREN. I wish to draw the attention of the Senator from Maine to one item. What he is talking about is of great interest, and I think the Senate should be attracted by it. I think the Senator from Maine and others are getting along faster in the real reduction of deficiencies than appears from the

deficiency bills themselves, for the reason that after the estimates are made by the Departments there is liable to be at the other end of the Capitol appropriations something less than these estimates by the Departments called for. They come here; sometimes they are raised; but when we go into conference I notice the first items liable to go out in dispute are those where the law provides for certain annual appropriations, as, for instance, for subsistence and salaries of the Army and Navy. I notice that in the Army appropriation bill the sum is apt to be reduced in the conference below what the estimates are and below what the law provides for, and therefore there occurs a seeming deficiency which is really not a deficiency. I do not know whether we can protect ourselves against that or not.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, having had charge of the bill providing for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government I have noticed in handling the bill this year that there has been apparently a greater effort or desire expressed on the part of the Cabinet officers and their subordinates to keep themselves within the limits of the appropriations, and I suppose that in part it is the result of the law that has just been read, which was drafted by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY].

There is another thing that I want to say. The provision that we put in that bill providing that the Cabinet officers shall make full estimates for all that they desire in the bill, and it shall be sent in the regular estimates, so as to avoid the constant writing of letters to Congress for a little more money or for something that they had forgotten, I think will work great advantage to the Government. It has grown up as a practice, probably not any more in this Administration than any other, to put in the estimates what they think of at the time as convenient and easily gathered together, and leaving out hundreds of items they write letters about. They do not seem to realize what annoyance that sort of proceeding is. The result of it has been that we put a provision in that bill requiring that full estimates shall be made of all the expenditures necessary for the Government. I am inclined to think that we shall get the mode of doing business in better shape, and that we shall save money by the course which has recently been pursued.

REGULATION OF RAILROAD RATES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. R. 72) fixing the date upon which the act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, approved June —, 1896, shall go into effect; which was to amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution fixing the date upon which the act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, approved June 29, 1906, shall go into effect."

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF RIVER AND HARBOR EXAMINATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 183) providing for the printing of reports ordered by the river and harbor act of March 3, 1905; which was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That at any time prior to the assembling of Congress in December, 1906, all reports of preliminary examinations and surveys ordered in the river and harbor act of March 3, 1905, that may be ready for printing shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be printed by the Public Printer as documents of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. PENROSE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. McCUMBER. Will the Senator withhold the motion until I can make a request?

Mr. PENROSE. Certainly.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I ask to be excused from further service on the Committee on Manufactures and also on the Committee to Investigate the Condition of the Potomac River Front at Washington.

I desire to say that I have remained on the Committee on

Manufactures during the last two or three years only for the purpose of securing the enactment of what is known as the "pure-food bill." That bill having become a law at this session, I desire to be relieved from further service on that committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota that he be excused from further service on the committees named by him? The Chair hears none, and the request is granted.

INVESTIGATION OF AFFAIRS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, a few moments ago I resisted the resolution proposed by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] to appoint a committee to visit the Indian Territory and investigate certain matters relating to that country. Since then I have conferred with the Senator from Wyoming, and he informs me that the purpose of the resolution is to enable that committee to obtain some personal knowledge concerning conditions existing in that country.

The Senator from Wyoming further explained to me that the purpose of the committee is to send a subcommittee there, so that they may report as to personal knowledge concerning the condition of that country with particular reference to the disposition of the coal and other mineral lands and as to the removal of the restrictions upon the alienation of Indian allotments. If the committee will visit that country and see the great progress it has made and the splendid white population which now inhabits it, I feel confident that it will take my view that the only wise legislation now is with reference to the progress of the white man rather than to the preservation of the Indian. I believe that that investigation will be conducted thoroughly and that there will be no attempt made to undo what has already been done with reference to the settlement of the vexed Indian problems.

I not only believe, Mr. President, that the committee will find that it is sensible and just to remove the restrictions on alienation in that country, but I believe that when they investigate the subject and find the great value and possibilities of those mineral lands, they will dedicate them to a school fund for the education of the children of that country. Hoping that such will be the result of their visit and investigation, I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was defeated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Texas, to reconsider the vote by which the resolution reported from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN] was disagreed to.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs upon the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I desire to inquire what appropriation, if any, the pending resolution carries?

Mr. KEAN. The resolution provides that the expenses shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The language of the resolution is: "The necessary expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate."

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask the chairman of that committee what the probable expenses have been estimated by the committee to be?

Mr. KEAN. The committee has made no estimate.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. CULBERSON. Certainly.

Mr. CLAPP. There are two questions involved in that Territory; one the question of alienation, and the other the disposition of the coal lands. Personally I am not opposed to this resolution, nor am I in favor of it. I do not believe that it is possible to determine the value of coal lands in the Indian Territory or in any other section, except as those lands are developed. I have no doubt much of the land now segregated will prove to have no coal, while there will be vast deposits found outside of the land now segregated.

In regard to the question of alienation, I do not believe that much can be learned by studying the situation down there. It is a broad question; it is a question we have got to ultimately settle from our general knowledge and on our best judgment of what the outcome will be.

I share in the sentiments of the Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY]; but I want to say that this investigation is not designed so much for the information of Senators of the committee who are to visit the Indian Territory as it is for the members of the Senate outside of the committee. The committee, with one or two exceptions, is pretty thoroughly impressed with the impor-

ance of as rapidly as possible removing the restrictions against alienation and opening that country to settlement.

As to the amount proposed to be expended, there has been no estimate made, so far as I know.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, the inquiry I made with reference to the probable cost of this committee leads me to call attention to the expenses of the Government for the past four years.

On the 14th of September, I believe it was, 1901, by the death of President McKinley, Vice-President Roosevelt became the acting President of the United States, upon whom, to use the language of the Constitution, the powers and duties of the office of President devolved. It was not, however, until 1903 that the full effect of the Administration of President, or acting President, Roosevelt—whichever it may be—upon expenditures was developed; and I desire to call attention to the total revenues and expenditures of the Government for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906, as stated in the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Total revenues and expenditures for the years named, as shown by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

1903.	
Revenues	\$694,621,117.64
Expenditures	640,323,450.28
Surplus	54,297,667.36

1904.	
Revenues	684,214,373.74
Expenditures	725,984,945.65
Deficit	41,770,571.91

The sum of \$50,164,500 was paid this year on the Panama Canal matter. Aside from this amount expenditures increased that year more than \$35,000,000 over the previous year.

1905.	
Revenues	\$697,101,269.95
Expenditures	720,105,498.55
Deficit	23,004,228.60

The sum of \$3,918,819.83 was paid this year on the Panama Canal matter. It will be observed, however, that omitting this and although expenditures for 1904 were augmented by the abnormal Panama appropriation, exceeding \$50,000,000, the expenditures for this year (1905) were almost equal to those of 1904, and exceeded those of 1903 by \$75,863,228.44.

1906 (ESTIMATED).	
Revenues	\$738,590,515.00
Expenditures	746,590,515.00
Deficit	8,000,000.00

The sum of \$12,500,000 for the Panama Canal is included in this estimate of expenditures. Deducting this amount, the expenditures for 1906 were \$13,985,016.45 greater than 1905 and \$93,767,064.72 greater than 1903, after which Panama expenditures began.

Exclusive of the Panama appropriation, the increase of expenditures in 1904 over 1903 was \$35,496,995.37; the increase in 1905 over 1904 was \$40,366,233.07, excluding Panama each year; and the increase in 1906 over 1905, exclusive of Panama each year, was \$17,903,836.28. This shows an aggregate increase of expenditures, excluding all expenses in Panama, of \$93,767,064.72 in three years. As usual with this Administration, expenditures for the military and naval establishments increased for this period, and of the preceding amount the increase for the naval establishment alone exceeded \$34,000,000 for the three years. The total expenditures for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906 was \$2,933,004,409.48, and deducting Panama expenses it was \$2,866,421,089.65. The total expenditures of the years 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901, the four full years of McKinley, was \$2,430,316,390.29. It thus appears that, exclusive of all expenses in Panama, the expenditures for the four years of Roosevelt exceeded those of the four years of McKinley, although he conducted the Spanish war, by the extraordinary sum of \$436,104,699.36.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT subsequently appointed as the members of the committee authorized by the resolution of Mr. CLARK of Wyoming, Mr. LONG, Mr. BRANDEGER, Mr. TELLER, and Mr. CLARK of Montana.

HOURS OF LABOR OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. PENROSE. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin if his proposition is not going to lead to any extended debate.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do not think it will lead to any debate,

I will say to the Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I desire to submit a request for unanimous consent.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin submits a request for unanimous consent, which will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read as follows:

I ask unanimous consent that the pending bill for the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads may come up for consideration as the unfinished business on the second Monday of December, at 2 o'clock p. m.; that the motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER] to recommit the bill, together with my motion to lay on the table, be withdrawn, and that a vote be had on all pending amendments and the bill at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, December 12, 1906, without further debate.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator from Wisconsin if, in his judgment, the request, if agreed to, would commit the Senate against the making of a motion to recommit when the matter comes before the Senate during the next session?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If it does not, I will modify the request so that that shall be—

Mr. GALLINGER. But I would object to that. I think that is a parliamentary privilege that ought to be left open. It always is left open.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am submitting the request for unanimous consent—

Mr. GALLINGER. I am satisfied that it would be open anyway. Now, Mr. President, I shall not object, although I think it is bad procedure to mortgage any time in the short session for any special bill; but this matter has been discussed, and I think it very probable that it will not take very much time at the next session. I want, however, before giving my consent, to say a word or two.

I regret that last evening the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] felt it his duty to make some rather severe animadversions upon me, indicating that I was opposed to legislation in the interest of the laboring people of the country. In a very humble and quiet way I have done my part toward securing legislation in my own State and in Congress along what I thought very safe and sane lines, and I have never put myself in opposition to the interests of laboring men, as I understood them. I repeat that I regret that the Senator felt called upon to make remarks that will go out to the country indicating that I am not the friend, but the enemy, of the laboring classes, because that is not the fact.

I know the great interest the Senator from Wisconsin feels in this legislation. I know that he has devoted a good deal of his time during the past ten years or more to considering these questions; but the Senator from Wisconsin, wrapped up, as he is, in these matters, must not judge harshly those of us who take a more conservative and, possibly, a safer view of the questions than he does himself. That is all I care to say; and I do not object to the Senator's request.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I only wish to trench on the time and the courtesy of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] to say that I made no observation in the discussion last evening as to the opposition of the Senator from New Hampshire toward laboring men as a class. Whatever I said had reference and application to railway employees and their interests as opposed to the interests of the railroad companies.

Mr. GALLINGER. Just a word, Mr. President. I need not argue with the Senator from Wisconsin, or with any other Senator, that, if my attitude toward railway employees is one of illiberality and injustice, my attitude necessarily toward other classes of laboring men would be the same; and I want to repudiate any intimation that I have ever taken that position in matters of legislation.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I do not feel disposed to agree that the motion to recommit shall be withdrawn, as the Senator requires by the proposed unanimous-consent agreement which he has had read at the Secretary's desk. I think this bill should be recommitted, though I am not disposed to higgie about that or to be unreasonable about it. But if it is not to be recommitted and is to be brought back here, with these twenty-five amendments pending—we were told last evening that that many have been proposed—and put into some proper shape, it will be necessary to have a good deal of discussion here in the open Senate that might very well be dispensed with.

I think the Senator is apprehensive that there will be an effort to prevent his getting a vote on this bill. I have not any idea that that can be done. I think it was quite natural that last evening there should be a disposition to prevent a vote. I did not want to vote myself, although I am friendly to this bill. There were so many amendments, and we have been having so many other things to think about that we were not in a position to put it in the best shape in which it could be put.

I think if the Senator would simply ask that the bill be taken up at the date named and then be proceeded with as the unfinished business until it is disposed of that would answer every purpose. I am sure that everybody here would recognize the Senator's right to have a vote on the bill and on every amendment, and it would not look as though there was any attempt to drive men to take a vote on the measure before they are ready to vote on it.

So far as being the representative of the laboring man is concerned, I do not think anybody in this body or in the public service anywhere would admit that he is not friendly to the laboring man. I have always tried to do whatever I could in his behalf. I am not always able to agree with everything that he wants; but I have never found the representatives of labor to be unreasonable, and, after discussion, we have always been able to come to an understanding, and I think we could again.

I do not think the manifestation of opposition to the bill last evening indicates that there would be any opposition of the character the Senator evidently apprehends there would be if this bill should go over without a day fixed on which to vote.

Then, I want to suggest that we have already fixed another matter for the 12th of December next. I do not know what date the Senator's request names as the date when a vote shall be taken; but we have fixed the 12th of December to vote in executive session on a treaty—

Mr. GALLINGER. That is so.

Mr. FORAKER. And I understood the Senator from Wisconsin to ask to have the vote on his bill taken on the same day.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Will the Senator allow me to make a suggestion?

Mr. FORAKER. Let the agreement be again read.

The Secretary again read the request submitted by Mr. LA FOLLETTE, as follows:

I ask unanimous consent that the pending bill for the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads may come up for consideration as the unfinished business on the second Monday of December at 2 o'clock p. m.; that the motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER] to recommit the bill, together with my motion to lay on the table, be withdrawn, and that a vote be had on all pending amendments and the bill at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, December 12, 1906, without further debate.

Mr. KEAN. That would interfere with another unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I wish merely to say that I hope the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] will accept the suggestion made by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER] for two reasons. First, it is clear that a request for unanimous consent such as the Senator submits, fixing a definite day for a vote, will not be given; and, second, the proposition of the Senator from Ohio is reasonable, and assures to an absolute certainty a vote upon the bill at an early day next session. If we agree now by unanimous consent to take the bill up and have it made the unfinished business by unanimous consent, then it must stay before the Senate, and can not even be displaced by a motion until a vote is had. If it is made the unfinished business by unanimous consent, nothing but unanimous consent can displace it. The manager of the bill then becomes master of the floor until his bill is disposed of. I think the Senator from Wisconsin has here an opportunity to get his bill certainly disposed of very early next session, and that is the reason I make the suggestion.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President—

Mr. CULLOM. May I interrupt the Senator for one moment?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly.

Mr. CULLOM. I simply want to suggest to the Senator from Wisconsin that, while I am friendly to the measure, I do not desire that the 12th of December should be fixed as the date upon which to vote, because that day is already set aside by unanimous consent for the action of the Senate on another matter.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Just a word, Mr. President. I desire to say that I think the Senate is somewhat confused as to the situation. By referring to the Calendar it will be found that the unfinished business is the bill to which the Senator has referred in his proposed order; and, of course, it will remain the unfinished business until the meeting of Congress in December.

Mr. GALLINGER. It will remain the unfinished business.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think that is understood by everybody. I understood it when I framed the proposition for

unanimous consent. I am willing that the first week of the session shall be given to other business, and I will modify my request for unanimous consent to the extent, and to the extent only, that another day than Wednesday, the 12th, be fixed for a date upon which the vote shall be taken. I do not care, I will say to the Senators, how long it be deferred. It may be a week later; but I do want to see some definite time fixed for a vote.

Not only was a vote on this bill prevented by filibustering yesterday, but that has been done from the time it was first made the unfinished business of the Senate. If it could be disposed of in that way for weeks at this session, with the determined effort of Senators who are opposed to the bill, it can be disposed of for the entire short session, because many things will be pressing then upon every hand.

I will say, Mr. President—and I feel that I am trespassing too long upon the kindness and the courtesy of the Senator from Pennsylvania, who gave way to let me make this request for unanimous consent—that I wish to modify the request in this respect, that instead of naming Wednesday, the 12th, Friday or the Monday following be named.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let it be the Tuesday following, I will say to the Senator—Tuesday, the 18th.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Well, on Tuesday, the 18th, at the hour named, that the vote shall be taken. I wish to substitute for the word "my," before "motion," the words "Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S," as it appears in the request.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin modifies his request as stated.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, the Senator from Wisconsin will readily appreciate that the Senate considers as he considers this a bill of very great importance. It has a definite and a good purpose. I do not think any Senator in the Chamber is opposed to the accomplishment of the result the bill contemplates. I stated to the Senator from Wisconsin when the bill became the unfinished business that it was my desire to consult with the railroad men operating trains in the State I have the honor to represent in part in this Chamber before being called upon to vote on the measure. I think it important that those operating trains in the intermountain country, presenting conditions in railway work that are sui generis, should be consulted personally before any act is passed materially affecting their domestic and general affairs.

The bill was the unfinished business. As candidly stated by the Senator from Wisconsin, I was not prepared to vote for the bill. The bill was not reported in this Chamber until the 9th day of this month. In the time that has intervened since then Senators have been constantly engaged in committee and conference work incident to the closing of a session of Congress. I do not think the Senator selects words wisely when denominating an honest desire to get information as partaking of a filibuster. There has been no needless opposition to this measure.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. CARTER. I am glad to yield.

Mr. GALLINGER. This bill was made the unfinished business—I do not know the date, but it was reported on the 9th of June, I understand.

Mr. CARTER. It has been made the unfinished business within a week.

Mr. GALLINGER. Within a week?

Mr. CARTER. Within a week.

Mr. GALLINGER. I had charge of a bill, during the present session, which, I think, was the unfinished business for almost three months, and I did not complain that there was any filibuster or needless delay because the bill was discussed that length of time. I do think it is not a just criticism that a bill, which has been the unfinished business but a week or ten days—

Mr. CARTER. Only since the 26th of this month has it been the unfinished business.

Mr. GALLINGER. I was quite surprised, and did not dare state it, but I thought it was the 26th of June. It has been the unfinished business only four days. It is not unusual for bills to remain on the Calendar three or four months as the unfinished business, and those of us who have been here longer than the Senator from Wisconsin have not been in the habit of charging Senators with filibustering if they wanted to discuss a bill within that length of time.

Mr. CARTER. In my experience here, when any Senator has expressed a desire to investigate a subject for the purposes

of submitting observations upon it, that privilege is granted as a matter of course. I know of five Senators in the body who desire to be heard upon this bill who were engaged upon conference committees and could not be in the Chamber at the various times when it was taken up for consideration.

This bill will pass—carefully, judiciously prepared. There will be no filibuster and no more time taken in its consideration than the grave importance of the subject requires.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Wisconsin, on reflection, will not feel that he has been hardly used by the Senate on this very important bill. But I fancy the Senator does not care so much what has been done or what has taken place as he does about getting the bill disposed of at the next session. It seems to me he is all right in asking that a day be set to take up the bill, and I should hope that the Senate would agree to some such proposition as he has made, that a final vote shall be taken on a certain day. It is not very essential what that day is. I would want it understood, and I suppose every other Senator would, that in the meantime it is subject to whatever other business may come up, when this bill does not occupy the time. If the Senator gets a day fixed for its being taken up as the unfinished business, practically he has the matter settled. It will be in the way of everything else, and he will get a vote anyway. I do not see any objection to agreeing upon a day when the final vote shall be taken.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, this bill is now the unfinished business; and if it is the unfinished business now, will it not remain the unfinished business until it is disposed of in some way?

Mr. HALE. I understand the Senator from Wisconsin to say that he does not desire that the bill shall be brought before the Senate during the first week of the next session. There will be other things then, and it is a concession on his part when he fixes a later day, because undoubtedly it would be right in the way of everything the moment Congress assembled. I think the Senator is reasonable in fixing a time six or eight days after Congress has assembled, so that the bill will not interfere during that time with other business.

Mr. McCUMBER. There are interests in my State, and, I think, on both sides of this question, which desire a hearing before the committee. I do not know any other way to secure the proper hearing and to secure the proper data upon which Congress can act.

Mr. HALE. Let me say to the Senator right here, if a day is fixed, as the Senator from Wisconsin proposes, not at the beginning of the session, but a later day, it will give just the opportunity the Senator wants for hearings by the committee before the day comes when the Senator from Wisconsin wants to have the bill taken up.

Mr. McCUMBER. It may and it may not. The Senator knows as well as I do how difficult it is, even before the holiday recess, to get a quorum and to get the committee at work. The Senator understands as well as I do that there is always danger that you may not close a hearing within a certain time. You may commence your hearing at the very beginning of the session, but one matter brings out another, and you are compelled to send for other testimony and other witnesses. One proposition will invite attention to another proposition, and finally the day arrives when we are compelled to vote, and the committee has not accomplished its work and has not been able to make a report. What I want is a hearing—a fair, just, full, comprehensive hearing—so that all persons who want to be heard may be heard, and then as soon as the committee can make its report, if it is in two days or within a week or within two weeks, I shall be ready to vote on the question.

Mr. HALE. What the Senator says about the difficulty of getting a quorum together does not apply to the short session. In the long session it is difficult; the committees are not then constituted; but there is no reason why, when the short session assembles in December, the committee having this matter in charge should not take it up and have all the hearings that may be necessary and do it before the day comes when the Senator from Wisconsin will ask that the bill be taken up.

Mr. McCUMBER. Senators do not get here until about the 7th. We can not have any hearings before that time. And certainly after the bill is in the Senate I can not understand how the committee can go on and investigate. The moment it is made the unfinished business, whether it is the 6th or the 12th or any other day, that moment the committee loses jurisdiction of the subject-matter. For that reason I simply desire to say that I shall object to fixing a day for voting, and shall object to an early date being fixed when it shall be made the unfinished business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is interposed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the house had passed the bill (S. 4169) to authorize the sale of certain real estate in the District of Columbia belonging to the United States.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 187) authorizing the purchase of the manuscript of a digest of the United States laws and decisions; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

H. R. 12080. An act granting to the Siletz Power and Manufacturing Company a right of way for a water ditch or canal through the Siletz Indian Reservation, in Oregon;

H. R. 15673. An act for the relief of Harry A. Young;

H. R. 17842. An act granting a pension to Josephine V. Sparks;

H. R. 19844. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes;

H. R. 20403. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for prior years, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 186. Joint resolution relative to the printing of 12,000 copies of the Report on the Progress of the Beet-Sugar Industry.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. PENROSE. I renew the motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After six minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

HOURS OF LABOR OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1907, the bill (S. 5133) to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon shall, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, be voted upon.

Mr. KEAN. If not sooner disposed of.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Why, of course, if not sooner disposed of.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana asks unanimous consent that on Thursday—

Mr. BEVERIDGE. The 10th day of January.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The 10th day of January—

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Nineteen hundred and seven, the bill (S. 5133) to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon shall, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, be finally voted upon, unless earlier disposed of.

Mr. McCUMBER. At what time, then, will it be made the unfinished business?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. It is now the unfinished business, and will so remain.

Mr. McCUMBER. That will give no opportunity whatever for the committee to examine the matter and grant any hearings to anyone. I do not know how the committee can have a hearing when the bill will be in the Senate and out of the hands of the committee.

Mr. HALE. That is done every day by committees while the subject is being considered here. The Senator is given a full month by this arrangement, in which the committee can meet and consider what amendments and whatever else may be necessary.

Mr. McCUMBER. If the committee can have a hearing on it at any time, I do not care whether it is two days or three days before the vote shall be taken, so that either side can be heard. The time for voting is reasonable, and I shall not object.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I should say that will be done as a matter of course.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Senators must address the Chair.

Mr. HALE. The Senator will not be as earnest as he commonly is if he does not during the whole month given by this proposition have the committee hear anything that he wishes to submit. There is no trouble about that. There is a full month for the committee to meet and to give any hearings and to prepare any amendments. The committee can meet any time. The objection which the Senator from North Dakota raises is not a real objection.

Mr. FORAKER. The agreement which the Senator from

Indiana asks for should apply to voting on all amendments that are now pending or may be offered.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I intended to make that modification.

Mr. FORAKER. That should be in the agreement the Senator has asked for, if it be adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana requests unanimous consent that on Thursday, January 10, next—

Mr. BEVERIDGE. At 3 o'clock.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At 3 o'clock p. m. Senate bill 5133 be voted upon, and all amendments then pending or which may be offered, unless sooner disposed of.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. That is right.

Mr. FORAKER. Without further debate after 3 o'clock on that day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 6283) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. R. Devereux.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 188) making additional appropriation for expenses under the Interstate Commerce Commission; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions; and then were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

S. 88. An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for other purposes;

S. 1812. An act for the relief of Lieut. James M. Pickerell, United States Navy;

S. 2188. An act granting to the city of Durango, in the State of Colorado, certain lands therein described for water reservoirs;

S. 4774. An act relating to the movements and anchorage of vessels in Hampton Roads, the harbors of Norfolk and Newport News, and adjacent waters, in the State of Virginia;

S. 5901. An act to extend the time for completion of the Alaska Central Railway, and for other purposes;

S. 6283. An act granting an increase of pension to Clara A. R. Devereux; and

H. R. 18537. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

S. 4169. An act to authorize the sale of certain real estate in the District of Columbia belonging to the United States;

S. 6283. An act granting an increase of pension to Clara A. R. Devereux;

S. 6523. An act to authorize the Alaska Pacific Railway and Terminal Company to construct a bridge across Copper River, in the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 8825. An act for the relief of Thomas H. Kent;

H. R. 17972. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at or near South Omaha, Nebr.;

H. R. 18545. An act granting an increase of pension to David Upham;

H. R. 19163. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Munson;

H. R. 19241. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Conant;

H. R. 19926. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew Leopold;

S. R. 72. Joint resolution fixing the date upon which the act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, approved June 29, 1906, shall go into effect;

H. J. Res. 177. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a bronze cannon, with its carriage, limber, and accessories, to Junction City Post, No. 132, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas;

H. J. Res. 183. Joint resolution providing for the printing of reports ordered by the river and harbor act of March 3, 1905;

H. J. Res. 187. Joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the manuscript of a Digest of the United States Laws and Decisions; and

H. J. Res. 188. Joint resolution making additional appropriation for expenses under the Interstate Commerce Commission.

APPROPRIATION FOR INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 188) making appropriation for expenses under the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$81,597.33 for additional expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission during the fiscal year 1907, authorized under the act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. HALE. I ask that the joint resolution may be considered.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLAIMS OF POSTMASTERS IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the resolution submitted by Mr. Dick on the 29th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to have stated in the Sixth Auditor's office the salary accounts of former postmasters who served at post-offices in the various States and Territories of the United States in terms between July 1, 1864, and July 1, 1874, and who applied to the Postmaster-General, prior to January 1, 1887, for payment of increased salary under the act of March 3, 1883, such salary accounts to be stated upon the registered returns of each postmaster for each term of service specified, and by the method and rule laid down by the Postmaster-General for the statement and payment of salary accounts of former postmasters under the act of March 3, 1883, in his public order of February 16, 1884, directing payment of salaries by commissions and box rents, less the salaries paid at time of service; and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury the better to comply with this resolution the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to turn over to the Sixth Auditor all the data now in his hands pertaining to each and every such claim, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to report to the Senate such stated salary accounts of former postmasters as soon as they can be made ready, not later than the beginning of the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

Mr. DICK. Because of the situation in reference to the public business, I will not now ask for action on the resolution, but give notice that I shall call it up on the first Wednesday in December.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let it lie on the table, subject to call.

Mr. DICK. Yes; that is the course to be taken.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table, subject to the call of the Senator from Ohio.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I ask unanimous consent that that portion of the agricultural appropriation bill known as the "meat-inspection amendment" may be printed in the Record.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendment referred to is as follows:

That for the purpose of preventing the use in interstate or foreign commerce, as hereinafter provided, of meat and meat food products which are unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, the Secretary of Agriculture, at his discretion, may cause to be made, by inspectors appointed for that purpose, an examination and inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine, and goats before they shall be allowed to enter into any slaughtering, packing, meat-canning, rendering, or similar establishment, in which they are to be slaughtered and the meat and meat food products thereof are to be used in interstate or foreign commerce; and all cattle, swine, sheep, and goats found on such inspection to show symptoms of disease shall be set apart and slaughtered separately from all other cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, and when so slaughtered the carcasses of said cattle, sheep, swine, or goats shall be subject to a careful examination and inspection, all as provided by the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture as herein provided for.

That for the purposes hereinbefore set forth the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made by inspectors appointed for that purpose, as hereinafter provided, a post-mortem examination and inspection of the carcasses and parts thereof of all cattle, sheep, swine, and goats to be prepared for human consumption at any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia for transportation or sale as articles of interstate or foreign commerce; and the carcasses and parts thereof of all such animals found to be sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food shall be marked, stamped, tagged, or labeled as "inspected and passed;" and said inspectors shall label, mark, stamp, or tag as "inspected and condemned," all carcasses and parts thereof of animals found to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food; and all carcasses and parts thereof thus inspected and condemned shall be destroyed for food purposes by the said establishment in the presence of an inspector, and the Secretary of Agriculture may remove inspectors from any such establishment which fails to so destroy any such condemned carcass or part thereof, and said inspectors, after said first inspection shall, when they deem it necessary, reinspect said carcasses or parts thereof to determine whether since the first inspection the same have become unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or in any way unfit for human food, and if any carcass or any part thereof shall, upon examination and inspection subsequent to the first examination and inspection, be found to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, it shall be destroyed for food purposes by the said establishment

in the presence of an inspector, and the Secretary of Agriculture may remove inspectors from any establishment which fails to so destroy any such condemned carcass or part thereof.

The foregoing provisions shall apply to all carcasses or parts of carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, or the meat or meat products thereof, which may be brought into any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment, and such examination and inspection shall be had before the said carcasses or parts thereof shall be allowed to enter into any department wherein the same are to be treated and prepared for meat food products; and the foregoing provisions shall also apply to all such products which, after having been issued from any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment, shall be returned to the same or to any similar establishment where such inspection is maintained.

That for the purposes hereinbefore set forth the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made by inspectors appointed for that purpose an examination and inspection of all meat food products prepared for interstate or foreign commerce in any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishments, and for the purposes of any examination and inspection said inspectors shall have access at all times, by day or night, whether the establishment be operated or not, to every part of said establishment; and said inspectors shall mark, stamp, tag, or label as "inspected and passed" all such products found to be sound, healthful, and wholesome, and which contain no dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or ingredients which render such meat or meat food products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or unfit for human food; and said inspectors shall label, mark, stamp, or tag as "inspected and condemned" all such products found unsound, unhealthful, and unwholesome, or which contain dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or ingredients which render such meat or meat food products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or unfit for human food; and all such condemned meat food products shall be destroyed for food purposes, as hereinbefore provided, and the Secretary of Agriculture may remove inspectors from any establishment which fails to so destroy such condemned meat food products: *Provided*, That, subject to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, the provisions hereof in regard to preservatives shall not apply to meat food products for export to any foreign country and which are prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser, when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which said article is to be exported; but if said articles shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption then this proviso shall not exempt said article from the operation of all the other provisions of this act.

That when any meat or meat food product prepared for interstate or foreign commerce which has been inspected as hereinbefore provided and marked "inspected and passed" shall be placed or packed in any can, pot, tin, canvas, or other receptacle or covering in any establishment where inspection under the provisions of this act is maintained, the person, firm, or corporation preparing said product shall cause a label to be attached to said can, pot, tin, canvas, or other receptacle or covering, under the supervision of an inspector, which label shall state that the contents thereof have been "inspected and passed" under the provisions of this act; and no inspection and examination of meat or meat food products deposited or inclosed in cans, tins, pots, canvases, or other receptacle or covering in any establishment where inspection under the provisions of this act is maintained shall be deemed to be complete until such meat or meat food products have been sealed or inclosed in said can, tin, pot, canvas, or other receptacle or covering under the supervision of an inspector, and no such meat or meat food products shall be sold or offered for sale by any person, firm, or corporation in interstate or foreign commerce under any false or deceptive name; but established trade name or names which are usual to such products and which are not false and deceptive and which shall be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture are permitted.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made, by experts in sanitation or by other competent inspectors, such inspection of all slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishments in which cattle, sheep, swine, and goats are slaughtered and the meat and meat food products thereof are prepared for interstate or foreign commerce as may be necessary to inform himself concerning the sanitary conditions of the same, and to prescribe the rules and regulations of sanitation under which such establishments shall be maintained; and where the sanitary conditions of any such establishment are such that the meat or meat food products are rendered unclean, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, he shall refuse to allow said meat or meat food products to be labeled, marked, stamped, or tagged as "inspected and passed."

That the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause an examination and inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, and the food products thereof, slaughtered and prepared in the establishments hereinbefore described for the purposes of interstate or foreign commerce to be made during the nighttime as well as during the daytime when the slaughtering of said cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, or the preparation of said food products is conducted during the nighttime.

That on and after October 1, 1906, no person, firm, or corporation shall transport or offer for transportation, and no carrier of interstate or foreign commerce shall transport or receive for transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to any place under the jurisdiction of the United States, or to any foreign country, any carcasses or parts thereof, meat, or meat food products thereof which have not been inspected, examined, and marked as "inspected and passed," in accordance with the terms of this act and with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That all meat and meat food products on hand on October 1, 1906, at establishments where inspection has not been maintained, or which have been inspected under existing law, shall be examined and labeled under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe, and then shall be allowed to be sold in interstate or foreign commerce.

That no person, firm, or corporation, or officer, agent, or employee thereof, shall forge, counterfeit, simulate, or falsely represent, or shall without proper authority use, fail to use, or detach, or shall knowingly and wrongfully alter, deface, or destroy, or fail to deface or destroy, any of the marks, stamps, tags, labels, or other identification devices provided for in this act, or in and as directed by the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder by the Secretary of Agriculture, on any carcasses, parts of carcasses, or the food product, or containers thereof, subject to the provisions of this act, or any certificate in relation thereto, authorized or required by this act or by the said rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

That the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made a careful inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine, and goats intended and offered for export to foreign countries at such times and places, and in such manner as he may deem proper, to ascertain whether such cattle, sheep, swine, and goats are free from disease.

And for this purpose he may appoint inspectors who shall be authorized to give an official certificate clearly stating the condition in which such cattle, sheep, swine, and goats are found.

And no clearance shall be given to any vessel having on board cattle, sheep, swine, or goats for export to a foreign country until the owner or shipper of such cattle, sheep, swine, or goats has a certificate from the inspector herein authorized to be appointed, stating that the said cattle, sheep, swine, or goats are sound and healthy, or unless the Secretary of Agriculture shall have waived the requirement of such certificate for export to the particular country to which such cattle, sheep, swine, or goats are to be exported.

That the Secretary of Agriculture shall also cause to be made a careful inspection of the carcasses and parts thereof of all cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, the meat of which, fresh, salted, canned, corned, packed, cured, or otherwise prepared, is intended and offered for export to any foreign country, at such times and places and in such manner as he may deem proper.

And for this purpose he may appoint inspectors who shall be authorized to give an official certificate stating the condition in which said cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, and the meat thereof, are found.

And no clearance shall be given to any vessel having on board any fresh, salted, canned, corned, or packed beef, mutton, pork, or goat meat, being the meat of animals killed after the passage of this act, or except as hereinbefore provided for export to and sale in a foreign country from any port in the United States, until the owner or shipper thereof shall obtain from an inspector appointed under the provisions of this act a certificate that the said cattle, sheep, swine, and goats were sound and healthy at the time of inspection, and that their meat is sound and wholesome, unless the Secretary of Agriculture shall have waived the requirements of such certificate for the country to which said cattle, sheep, swine, and goats or meats are to be exported.

That the inspectors provided for herein shall be authorized to give official certificates of the sound and wholesome condition of the cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, their carcasses and products as herein described, and one copy of every certificate granted under the provisions of this act shall be filed in the Department of Agriculture, another copy shall be delivered to the owner or shipper, and when the cattle, sheep, swine, and goats or their carcasses and products are sent abroad, a third copy shall be delivered to the chief officer of the vessel on which the shipment shall be made.

That no person, firm, or corporation engaged in the interstate commerce of meat or meat food products shall transport or offer for transportation, sell or offer to sell any such meat or meat food products in any State or Territory or in the District of Columbia or any place under the jurisdiction of the United States, other than in the State or Territory or in the District of Columbia or any place under the jurisdiction of the United States in which the slaughtering, packing, canning, rendering, or other similar establishment owned, leased, operated by said firm, person, or corporation is located unless and until said person, firm, or corporation shall have complied with all of the provisions of this act.

That any person, firm or corporation, or any officer or agent of any such person, firm, or corporation, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished on conviction thereof by a fine of not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisonment for a period not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

That the Secretary of Agriculture shall appoint from time to time inspectors to make examination and inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, the inspection of which is hereby provided for, and of all carcasses and parts thereof, and of all meats and meat food products thereof, and of the sanitary conditions of all establishments in which such meat and meat food products hereinbefore described are prepared; and said inspectors shall refuse to stamp, mark, tag, or label any carcass or any part thereof, or meat food product therefrom, prepared in any establishment hereinbefore mentioned, until the same shall have actually been inspected and found to be sound, healthy, wholesome, and fit for human food, and to contain no dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or ingredients which render such meat food product unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or unfit for human food; and to have been prepared under proper sanitary conditions, hereinbefore provided for; and shall perform such other duties as are provided by this act and by the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary of Agriculture; and said Secretary of Agriculture shall, from time to time, make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this act, and all inspections and examinations made under this act shall be such and made in such manner as described in the rules and regulations prescribed by said Secretary of Agriculture not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

That any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent or employee of any person, firm, or corporation who shall give, pay, or offer, directly or indirectly, to any inspector, deputy inspector, chief inspector, or any other officer or employee of the United States authorized to perform any of the duties prescribed by this act or by the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture any money or other thing of value, with intent to influence said inspector, deputy inspector, chief inspector, or other officer or employee of the United States in the discharge of any duty herein provided for, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000 and by imprisonment not less than one year nor more than three years; and any inspector, deputy inspector, chief inspector, or other officer or employee of the United States authorized to perform any of the duties prescribed by this act who shall accept any money, gift, or other thing of value from any person, firm, or corporation, or officers, agents, or employees thereof, given with intent to influence his official action, or who shall receive or accept from any person, firm, or corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce any gift, money, or other thing of value given with any purpose or intent whatsoever, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be summarily discharged from office, and shall be punished by a fine not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 and by imprisonment not less than one year nor more than three years.

That the provisions of this act requiring inspection to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture shall not apply to animals slaughtered by any farmer on the farm and sold and transported as interstate or foreign commerce, nor to retail butchers and retail dealers in meat

and meat food products, supplying their customers: *Provided*, That if any person shall sell or offer for sale or transportation for interstate or foreign commerce any meat or meat food products which are diseased, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human consumption, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment for a period of not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment: *Provided also*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to maintain the inspection in this act provided for at any slaughtering, meat canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment notwithstanding this exception, and that the persons operating the same may be retail butchers and retail dealers or farmers; and where the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish such inspection then the provisions of this act shall apply notwithstanding this exception.

That there is permanently appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,000,000, for the expenses of the inspection of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats and the meat and meat food products thereof which enter into interstate or foreign commerce and for all expenses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act relating to meat inspection, including rent and the employment of labor in Washington and elsewhere, for each year. And the Secretary of Agriculture shall, in his annual estimates made to Congress, submit a statement in detail, showing the number of persons employed in such inspections and the salary or per diem paid to each, together with the contingent expenses of such inspectors and where they have been and are employed.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, Senate Document No. 406, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, relating to the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people is being called for quite largely, and the edition is exhausted. I move that an additional print of 5,000 copies be made for the use of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER subsequently said: A few moments ago I obtained consent for the reprinting of Senate Document 406. I meant to ask to have included in it a speech by the late Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, delivered in the Senate on Thursday and Friday, April 6 and 7, 1893. I ask to have that included.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands it is included in the original document; but if not, without objection, it is so ordered.

DIGEST OF UNITED STATES CUSTOMS LAWS AND DECISIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 187) authorizing the purchase of the manuscript of a digest of the United States Customs Laws and Decisions, which was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase from the legal owners thereof, at a cost not to exceed \$2,000, payable out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, the manuscript of a Digest of the United States Customs Laws and Decisions, compiled by Robert M. Cousar, deceased, and to have printed, with such revision as in his judgment may be necessary, not to exceed 1,000 copies, for the official use of the Treasury Department; and the sum of \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for said purpose. And the superintendent of documents is hereby authorized to reprint this document for sale at \$2 per copy.

Mr. ELKINS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. NELSON. I would inquire if anybody knows whether the manuscript has been examined, and whether it is a proper work. What Senator asked for the consideration of the joint resolution?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ELKINS].

Mr. ELKINS. I will state to the Senator for his information that this manuscript has been in the Treasury Department for four or five years. The House committee, where the joint resolution originated, have examined it carefully, and I am assured by the committee that it is all right. The Secretary of the Treasury urgently recommends it.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the joint resolution be read again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will again be read.

The Secretary again read the joint resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. BERRY. I should like to ask the Senator from West Virginia if the person who prepared this digest was in the employment of the Government at the time it was done? There were a number of this kind of claims which the Committee on Appropriations refused to allow. I ask the Senator whether he was in the employ of the Treasury Department or any other Department of the Government, receiving compensation for such employment?

Mr. ELKINS. I can not answer that question, but I can state that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Board of Appraisers have urged the adoption of this measure. It is the only part of the laws of the United States on this subject which

has not been reduced to the form of a digest. It is in use every day. The committee of the House reported the joint resolution favorably and recommended its passage.

Mr. BERRY. I understood from the Senator that it had been there for four or five years and used all the time.

Mr. ELKINS. They have been using it, but it has not been printed and it has not been paid for.

Mr. BERRY. It seems to me that we should make no difference between this and all other cases of the kind, but the Senator from Maine is more familiar with such matters than I am. He is the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and if he thinks it is all right I shall not object.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SPOONER. I read a letter this morning in the RECORD—I can not turn to it now—in which the Secretary of the Treasury said this was a good manuscript and they had used it for some years to advantage. He recommended, or thought it might be proper to pay, not exceeding \$1,000 for it. It passed the House at \$2,000.

Mr. ELKINS. At \$2,000.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

S. W. LANGHORNE AND H. S. HOWELL.

Mr. HALE. I have just heard that the appropriations bill for public buildings will be here in about fifteen minutes, and I move that the Senate take a recess—

Mr. CARTER. Will the Senator yield to me for one moment, to call up a short bill.

Mr. HALE. Very well; I withhold the motion.

Mr. CARTER. I ask for the consideration of the bill (S. 4421) for the relief of S. W. Langhorne and H. S. Howell.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to S. W. Langhorne and H. S. Howell, of Helena, Mont., \$1,568, being the amount paid by them for rent of the building used by the United States for a land office at Helena, Mont., from November, 1885, up to and including June, 1900, a period of fifty-six months, at \$14 per month, and the further sum of \$280, being the amount paid by them for janitor service for the same period at \$5 per month; in all, \$1,848.

Mr. BERRY. The bill has been reported from the committee?

Mr. CARTER. It was reported unanimously from the Committee on Claims.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RECESS.

Mr. HALE (at 11 o'clock and 50 minutes a. m.). I move that the Senate take a recess for fifteen minutes.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT HURON, S. DAK.

Mr. GAMBLE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 318) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Huron, in the State of South Dakota.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, line 7, after the word "apparatus," to strike out "elevators;" in line 8, after the word "of," to strike out "the" and insert "a;" in the same line, after the words "United States," to strike out "courts;" in the same line, after the word "post-office," to insert "land office, United States Weather Bureau;" on page 2, line 1, after the word "apparatus," to strike out "elevators;" in line 2, after the word "hundred," to strike out "and seventy-five;" and in line 3, after the word "dollars," to strike out "which said sum of \$175,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated;" so as to make the paragraph read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fire-proof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of a United States post-office, land office, United States weather bureau, and other Government offices, in the

city of Huron and State of South Dakota, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, to strike out all from line 22 down to and including line 21 on page 4.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD H. OZMUN.

Mr. CLAPP. Is the Chair about to lay anything before the Senate?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is nothing to be handed down at the moment.

Mr. CLAPP. In the meantime I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 744) for the relief of Edward H. Ozmun.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to pay to Edward H. Ozmun the sum of \$775.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWIN S. HALL.

Mr. CLAPP. If anyone else wants the floor, I do not desire, of course, to have bills called up to the exclusion of other Senators. If no one else wishes to call up anything, I will ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 6166) for the relief of Edwin S. Hall.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to pay to Edwin S. Hall, of Sauk Rapids, Benton County, Minn., \$2,028.58.

Mr. KEAN. I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota what were the services rendered?

Mr. CLAPP. Along in the sixteenth century the American people—however, I will not take time to rehearse the whole story, but will state that about two years ago some surveying was necessary in Minnesota, and the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to pay for it without a direct appropriation by Congress.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ETIENNE DE P. BUJAC.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 4926) for the relief of Etienne De P. Bujac.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Etienne De P. Bujac, late second lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, \$1,020, being money lost by him while in the military service of the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RECESS.

Mr. KEAN (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.). I move that the Senate take a recess for five minutes. There is no business before the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I know that Senators are all anxious in regard to the public buildings bill, and I desire to say that we are waiting upon the other House. The delay is not the fault of the conferees. I have tried to ascertain the cause of the detention of the report in the other House, but I have been unable to do so. I am told over there every five minutes that the bill will be soon sent here.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CARTER. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After three minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

RECESS.

Mr. WARREN (at 12 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.). Mr. President, on the other side the public buildings bill is yet under consideration, the conference report not having been made. The preparation of the bill to follow it providing the necessary appropriations is in the course of construction. Unless there is something here pressing, I move that the Senate take a recess until 1 o'clock.

Mr. KEAN. Say ten minutes.

Mr. SPOONER. Make it until ten minutes to 1 o'clock.

Mr. WARREN.* It has been suggested to me to make it 12.50. I therefore move that the Senate take a recess until 12.50 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

ISTHMIAN EXPOSITION AT TAMPA, FLA.

Mr. MALLORY. I wish to call the attention of the Senate to Senate concurrent resolution No. 28, requesting the President to issue his proclamation to the governors of the several States inviting them to participate in the Isthmian Exposition to be held at Tampa, Fla., commencing in January, 1908, etc. It is a Senate resolution similar to the one passed this morning, and I move that it be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. KEAN (at 1 o'clock p. m.). May I ask the Senator from West Virginia a question?

Mr. SCOTT. Certainly.

Mr. KEAN. Would the Senator from West Virginia like us to take a recess for a short time?

Mr. SCOTT. I will say to the Senator from New Jersey that I am expecting every minute the public buildings bill and the appropriation bill carrying the necessary appropriations to put it into effect. I believe that is what is delaying the House. I can not tell whether it will be five minutes or half an hour. I have been expecting it every minute for the last half hour.

Mr. KEAN (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.). I move that the Senate take a recess until half past 1 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

"THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS."

Mr. HALE. I ask to have printed as a document a valuable article entitled "The President and Congress," by Senator Bacon, in the Independent of March 8 last.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20410) to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 189) to correct an error in the enrollment of, and repealing a certain provision in the bill (H. R. 19844) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

CORRECTION OF ERROR IN ENROLLMENT.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 189) to correct an error in the enrollment of, and repealing a certain provision in the bill (H. R. 19844) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title.

Mr. HALE. I ask for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

There being no objection the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL.

Mr. SCOTT submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20410) to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for

other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 14, 17, 27, 30, 38, 40, 58, 66, 70, 92, and 159.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 72, 120, 146, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 161, 163, 164, and 165, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: On page 5, after line 8 of the bill, insert "United States post-office and court-house at Evanston, Wyo., \$5,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Transfer lines 1 and 2, page 12, of the bill, to page 6, after line 14, of the bill.

Also transfer lines 1, 2, and 3, page 14, of the bill, to page 7, after line 26 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 11, after line 20 of the bill, insert the following: "United States post-office at Albuquerque, N. Mex., \$100,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Transfer the matter inserted by amendment No. 88 to page 11, after line 22; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 5 of the bill, line 21, after the word "dollars," insert the following: "and for additional amount fifteen thousand dollars;" also, on page 17 of the bill, after line 18, insert the following: "United States post-office at New Ulm, Minn., \$35,000;" also transfer the matter inserted by amendment No. 90 to page 11, after line 26; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 153, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 35 of the bill, after line 4, insert the following:

"Sec. 18. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a suitable site for the United States post-office and other governmental offices at Oklahoma City, Territory of Oklahoma: *Provided*, That \$30,000 of the \$50,000 heretofore appropriated for the acquisition of a suitable site and the erection and completion of a building thereon at said city shall be available for the acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise of a site only at Oklahoma City, Territory of Oklahoma."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 155, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 37 of the bill, line 14, after the word "condemnation," insert the words "or otherwise;" and the Senate agree to the same.

N. B. SCOTT,

F. E. WARREN,

C. A. CULBERSON,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

RICHARD BARTHOLOTT,

EDWIN C. BURLEIGH,

J. H. BANKHEAD,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. HALE (at 1 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.). Mr. President, information has come from the House of Representatives that the bills in the course of enrollment can not be completed before half past 5 or 6 o'clock. Therefore I move that the Senate take a recess until 5 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate took a recess until 5 o'clock p. m., at which hour it reassembled.

PRINTING OF IMMIGRATION BILL.

Mr. PENROSE. The immigration bill has passed finally both Houses and no copies of it have been printed for the use of the Senate. It is a very important measure, and there will be many demands during the summer for copies of the bill. I move that 5,000 copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. CULLOM. Does the Senator refer to the naturalization law or the immigration law?

Mr. PENROSE. I understand the bill is in conference and will not come up until next session.

Mr. CULLOM. To what bill does the Senator refer?

Mr. PENROSE. The immigration bill, now in conference.

Mr. CULLOM. That is what I wanted to find out.

Mr. PENROSE. I am referring to the immigration bill, for copies of which there will be a very great demand during the summer.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania moves that 5,000 copies of the immigration bill as it finally passed and is now in conference be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. PENROSE. I refer to the bill as it finally passed the House.

The motion was agreed to, and afterwards reduced to writing, as follows:

Ordered, That S. 4403, an act to amend "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved March 3, 1903, be printed as it passed the House and now in conference between the two Houses and that 5,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 189), to correct an error in enrollment of and repealing a certain provision in the bill (H. R. 19844) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION OF 1907.

Mr. DANIEL. Congress, Mr. President, has provided most generously for the celebration of the beginning of the American people at Jamestown, and I could not be content unless I expressed here the gratitude which I know that the people of Virginia feel to the Fifty-eighth Congress for their gracious, noble, and magnanimous action.

First of all do we owe it to the President of the United States, who all the time has favored the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of John Smith and his 105 adventurers at Jamestown in a manner becoming this great nation, and had it not been for his commanding influence, we know not that there would have been so agreeable a consummation of our wishes. Next to him, sir, do we owe this recognition to the gentlemen of the Republican party, who are in power in both Houses of Congress, and lastly to their Democratic associates.

To one and all I beg leave in this crude fashion to express the appreciation which I know is felt by every citizen of the old Commonwealth of Virginia, as well as by those who have the honor to represent her here and in the House of Representatives.

It was a saying of Thomas Jefferson that one warm thought is worth more than money. It is in the ideals that our people love and follow that we have a greater fortune than was ever piled up in treasury vaults or could ever be hoarded amongst the accumulations of men.

It was a great Virginian of the Revolutionary period who said in that crisis, "We are not Virginians, we are Americans."

As the Virginians were the first Americans of our race, so are they to-day Americans in every fiber of their being, and in every aspiration for the unity and the prosperity and happiness of our beloved country. And when the people of our sister States shall come to celebrate upon our soil the landing of those few Englishmen who planted there the beginning of the career of the American people, I know that in all the mighty throng there will be no thought but an American thought, and the nations of the earth may well exclaim "Behold how blessed it is for brethren to stand together in unity." On behalf of the people of Virginia and of their Representatives in Congress, I hereby thank my associates in this body for their magnanimous and generous action, which will long be appreciated and cherished.

RAILROAD IN ALASKA.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, in an account of the morning business of the Senate to-day I find the following item in an evening paper:

Mr. HANSBROUGH met defeat in an effort to get action on the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad and telegraph line in Alaska. He had the measure as it just passed the House laid before the Senate, but on motion of Mr. NELSON it was referred to the Committee on Territories, where it will sleep until next session.

I do not think the writer of that item intended any reflection upon me, but it is just such items as that which are the basis

of numerous scandals against public men that happen very frequently, and too often follow them to the end of their lives.

I think the Chair and the Senate will bear me out when I say that what happened was this: The Chair in the regular course of business laid the bill before the Senate, and I asked that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, because it carried an appropriation of public lands, and therefore should have been sent to that committee. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], who is a member of both the Committee on Public Lands and the Committee on Territories, asked that the bill go to the Committee on Territories, and after some debate it was so referred.

What makes the item more objectionable, Mr. President, is this: A similar bill has been pending in the Senate during the entire session, I believe. It came from the Committee on Territories. I have been opposed to that bill ever since it was introduced.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President—

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Just a moment. I have opposed it for the simple reason that the bill in question is a counterpart of the bill which came from the other House, and the Senate bill repeals an existing law with respect to the right of way for railroads in the district of Alaska. There is now a general law under which anybody can get a right of way in the district of Alaska for a railroad or a wagon road or a tramway, and there are several railroad companies organized under that law. But the bill in question is the one that came here from the House to-day. The one that has been pending in this body, coming from the Committee on Territories, provides for a special national charter for a railroad in the district of Alaska, and is therefore, in my judgment, an objectionable measure, especially on account of the facts I have given.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Yes.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, the bill to which the Senator from North Dakota refers is not similar to this bill at all. The original bill which was introduced and reported by the Committee is entirely different from this bill. A later bill was introduced and reported by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BURNHAM] in the latter part of the session, akin to this bill; but that bill is entirely different from the House bill.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Minnesota—

Mr. NELSON. It grants no land, but it grants, instead, a right of way, and simply creates a corporation for the purpose of building a thoroughfare in Alaska from Prince William Sound up to Eagle, on the Yukon River. The parties who are opposed to that bill represent the White Pass people, an English syndicate, for the purpose of controlling the railway traffic passing out of the mouth of the Yukon River. The object of the bill is to create a company that would build a railroad through to take the Canadian freight.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I do not know what the object of the bill is, Mr. President.

Mr. NELSON. The parties who are opposing the bill—parties outside here—represent the Canadian interests. The White Pass Railroad people are parties who are opposing this bill.

I will tell the Senator that when the proper time comes—and this is not the time to take the matter up. I will show him who are the parties who are opposing this measure.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I hope the Senator will do so.

Mr. NELSON. I will do so.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I simply want to say that the only interest I have in this whole transaction is to see that the bill goes to the proper committee. That is the first thing. The second thing is to have anyone who wants to build a railroad in Alaska proceed under the general law. That is the only point I make in regard to it. I do not know anybody connected with either one of these railroad companies.

I asked the gentleman who came to see me about it—a public official, by the way—why they had been pressing to get a special charter for this company, and he said it would make the bonds more salable. That is the only point that I have heard relative to the business end of this transaction.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I do.

Mr. NELSON. I will give the Senator some information.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. NELSON. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. Before the Senator proceeds, if he will

permit me, I wish to say that I have noticed the intense hostility displayed toward the bill that has been in charge of my colleague [Mr. BURNHAM]. The Senator from Minnesota complained to-day that he had not secured the passage of a bill for three or four days. My colleague has been in this Chamber for several months trying to get consideration of this bill, and there has been intense hostility displayed toward it. I consulted with my colleague a day or two ago as to this matter of a grant of public lands, and, if I remember correctly, he said to me that this bill did not alienate any public lands beyond what the general bill does, to which the Senator from North Dakota alludes. Am I correct?

Mr. NELSON. Except in one particular. It gives them a little more land at the terminal points by paying for it.

Mr. GALLINGER. At the terminals. That is precisely what my colleague told me.

Mr. NELSON. That is all there is about it.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. This bill is in the usual form, as I understand. They merely grant land to the width of 200 feet.

Mr. NELSON. That applies under the general law.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The only point I make is that they ought not to grant the public land. For that reason I thought the bill should go to the Public Lands Committee. I may be mistaken about it.

Mr. NELSON. Since I have been here a number of railway bills for Alaska have come before the committee, several of them providing for extensions of time. All of those bills relating to rights of way in Alaska and for extensions of time have gone to the Committee on Territories. Beyond giving a little extra land for terminal purposes, this bill contains no land grant at all.

I want further to state to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH]—and I will say for the information of the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER], also—that the parties who are interested in this charter have explored that country from Copper Center down to Valdez, a distance of 100 miles. They have made a preliminary survey and a plat and spent \$2,000. While this bill has been pending here some parties who are interested in the White Pass Railroad, a Canadian railroad running from White Pass through Skagway up to White Horse on the Yukon River, have gone lately, within the last two months, have filed a plat here, and they pretend that they are going to build. Their object is to prevent the Americans from building a road and getting that traffic in their hands. Their representatives have been here, and some parties have called me out into the Marble Room to see about it. When the time comes, I will give the Senator from North Dakota more information on that subject. I do not desire to discuss it further now.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I do not care about any of the information which the Senator has concerning the matter.

Mr. NELSON. It is a little surprising to me that anyone should think that there was any danger in incorporating an American company to build an American line instead of allowing a Canadian company to come in here and block it. They have got a charter. They have incorporated under the laws of Alaska, and they have gone on and incorporated under the laws of some other State—I forget what State, though I have heard; I think it was Nevada, but I am not certain about that—they have gone on and secured an incorporation, and they have come in here just to block this American company, composed of our own people. That is the long and short of the matter.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. There were other Senators, I think, opposed to this bill besides myself. There were several on the Democratic side, among them the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. NELSON. Yes; I know them.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. So I hope the Senator when he gives this startling information which he is going to give—and I never heard of it before—will give it to all Senators.

Mr. NELSON. I thought that, inasmuch as one Senator entered on a personal explanation regarding this matter, I would make a little explanation.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I am very glad the Senator did. Mr. President, I will call the Senator as a witness to this feature of this controversy, and that is that I did not ask that this bill be laid before the Senate. I think the Senator will agree with me that that is true. That is the principal point in this newspaper item to which I object.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I do not know why the Senator from Minnesota thought proper to bring my name into the discussion. I was opposed—

Mr. NELSON. I will state to the Senator it was because every time the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BURNHAM] has attempted to call the bill up either the Senator from Mon-

tana [Mr. CARTER] or the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], if I remember aright, have objected.

Mr. CARTER. I think the RECORD will not show any objection made by me to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I think the RECORD will show that I made one objection. I shall make another when the time comes.

Mr. CARTER. I was opposed to the bill, which I understand the committee has abandoned. I was opposed to it because it presented a proposition in contravention of the settled policy of the Government of the United States with reference to the public waters of the bays and inlets and harbors of the country. It provided that the parties receiving this grant might select 2,600 acres of land on Golofnin Bay and be entitled to the tide lands in connection therewith. There was no limitation as to the width or the proportions of the selection. This Golofnin Bay I know not of save from common report. It is said to be a good harbor. It was very obvious to my mind that 2,600 acres of land, selected in a shoestring form, might be stretched around any harbor in the country so as to completely control it.

Again, it gave a grant of coal lands, but it did not appear from the bill that the incorporators had any investment at all. It did not appear that any survey had ever been made. It is not important that that bill be discussed, because, as I understand, it has been abandoned by the committee itself.

As to the bill now pending, I have no objection to it, as I have not read it. I understood the committee had reported some bill as a substitute for the one originally presented to the Senate. I do know that there is a liberal law with reference to railway rights of way; that that law is general, and that persons desiring to incorporate under it are not restricted, either as to the State where they may incorporate or as to the capitalization of the company.

In due time the bill now under consideration will come up, and I have no doubt it will prove a very great improvement upon the bill as originally reported. I have nothing to say about the pending bill.

Mr. NELSON. I want to correct the Senator.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. NELSON. I understand the Senator has concluded, and I rise in my own right, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Minnesota is recognized.

Mr. NELSON. I want to correct the Senator from Montana about the first bill. He is mistaken about that. It was not Golofnin Bay. Golofnin Bay is over on the Seward Peninsula—it was Cordova Bay.

Mr. CARTER. Cordova Bay—I stand corrected.

Mr. NELSON. The outer portion of Cordova Bay is very deep water, but right in front of it is much low land—you may call it tide-water land—and without great improvements no railroad could get out to deep water so as to reach a vessel. In order to get a harbor at all, any company would have to expend thousands of dollars to check and restrain a number of glacial streams that flow down there; piles would have to be driven to get a proper footing for a place for connecting the railroad with the ships in the harbor, and a good deal of dredging would have to be done. Whoever builds a railroad from that point will have to expend thousands of dollars to get a terminal. They will have to dredge those tide flats, and they will have to drive piles in some places. They will have to check and restrain a half dozen glacial streams in order to get them into one channel. It will be utterly impossible, without spending even millions of dollars, to get out there to a harbor that will be of any use.

Unfortunately along that coast of Alaska there are few real harbors. The nearest that comes to it is at Valdez, away up in the interior, back farther in the upper end of what is known as Prince William Sound. The great misfortune about that harbor is that the anchorage is too deep, while over at Cordova Bay, by extending work out across the tide flats toward deep water, a good harbor can be reached.

In the next place, the bill proposed that these parties should pay for this land; in the next place, it gave them no coal-land grant. It gave them a section of land by paying \$10 an acre, the price for which the Senator from Montana can himself go up there and, with four associates, under the general laws of the Territory, locate 640 acres of coal land. That was all that bill proposed to give.

Alaska is a bleak, barren, mountainous, hard country in which to build railroads. It has few permanent settlers, and without giving encouragement to some railroad company it is difficult to get any railroad built. Some years ago a railroad

was started from Resurrection Bay up the Kenai Peninsula. They have been trying to get up some 156 miles to the Matuska coal fields. They have not got even as far as Turnagain Arm yet. They have spent two million and a half dollars to get about 40 or 50 miles of road built. They are utterly stranded and helpless, and we have got a bill here to extend the time for the construction of the road.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. NELSON. Certainly; I always yield to the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. SCOTT. I understand the House of Representatives has taken a recess until 7 o'clock, and I move that the Senate now take a recess until half past 7.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, I would suggest that my colleague has not finished his speech.

Mr. NELSON. I am quite satisfied. I will finish the speech next session.

Mr. BACON. I desire to inquire of the Senator if he thinks that at 7 o'clock the two Houses will be in a position to bring business to a close. If so, I would rather have the recess to 7 than to half past 7.

Mr. SCOTT. I will say to the Senator from Georgia that my impression is that we shall be here until 9 o'clock. I may be mistaken. I withdraw my motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion is withdrawn.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL.

Mr. KEAN. I move that the Senate take a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

Mr. BACON. There is no probability in the world, from what I can learn, that at 7 o'clock the business will be in such shape that we can conclude.

Mr. KEAN. I am informed that by a quarter of 7 the House will have the bill, for which we are waiting, in readiness.

Mr. NELSON. Will it be enrolled by that time?

Mr. KEAN. The Speaker so informed me.

Mr. HALE. They have been saying that ever since 12 o'clock.

Mr. SCOTT. That is it. We had better take a recess until 8 o'clock.

Mr. BLACKBURN. We have been here all day waiting on the pleasure of the House. It seems to me the Senate might now exercise some judgment of its own. If we meet here at 7 o'clock, to judge by our experience, we will have to wait here either patiently or impatiently until 9 o'clock.

Mr. HALE. I am told that the delay is owing to the inefficiency of the Printing Department. They have not had capacity enough, although they have had hours enough, to get the bill ready for the House; and that is a matter which hereafter we ought to deal with in our relations with the Printing Department. They have shown an entire lack of capacity in this matter and an entire lack of appreciation of the situation, and instead of, as has been done heretofore, under other management, sending bills up here early, they have taken their own time, and our delay is simply owing to the incapacity of the Printing Office.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Let me suggest to the Senator from Maine that I understand the House has taken a recess until 7 o'clock. Now, what need of the Senate being here at 7? We surely will get nothing at that hour. I suggest to the Senator from Maine that the Senate take a recess until 8 o'clock and let Senators have a chance to get their dinner and come back.

Mr. HALE. I suppose we will get something pretty soon after 7 o'clock.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine will suspend, to enable the Senate to receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (H. R. 20511) making appropriations for certain public buildings authorized by the act approved June 30, 1906, and for other purposes; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 20511) making appropriations for certain public buildings authorized by the act approved June 30, 1906, and for other purposes.

Mr. HALE. Let the bill be considered now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine asks unanimous consent that the bill just stated be now considered. It will be read for the information of the Senate.

The bill was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. WARREN. I will ask the Secretary to look and see if Colorado Springs is included in the bill. I presume it is, but I missed it.

Mr. HALE. If it is not there, it can not be put there anyway. We can not send the bill back to conference.

Mr. WARREN. It may have been an error.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary read every item in the bill.

Mr. HALE. Let the Senate act on the bill.

Mr. WARREN. I wish it might wait for a minute.

Mr. HALE. Supposing the item is not in the bill, does the Senator propose to send the bill back to conference?

Mr. WARREN. I had an idea that we might amend it.

Mr. HALE. We have waited on the House for hours and hours, Mr. President.

Mr. KEAN. And we will wait for hours and hours more.

Mr. WARREN. I will not delay the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RECESS.

Mr. HALE (at 6 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.). I move that the Senate take a recess until fifteen minutes past 7 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess the Senate reassembled.

ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, the Senate has been very patient and very faithful in attending to its business in these last days of the session and has waited patiently during the day, getting the information from time to time that the closing bills which are necessary to be passed would be sent here, and that action would be completed and no further delay result. The President of the United States has come here with his Cabinet to scrutinize bills before signing them, and after waiting, as I have never known a President to do before, for hours and hours, has naturally and with good reason left the Capitol, and the final messages will have to be sent to him.

Mr. President, I do not know where the fault is. I do not conceive that it is here. I am certain that the House of Representatives and its committees are as desirous of closing the session as the Senate can be. But there is a grave fault somewhere. The situation that we are in is unusual; I think unprecedented. I have been greatly disturbed because the great sundry civil appropriation bill, which the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate had in charge, was, in the absence of the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], who I hope will at no long day in the future be restored to the field of his great work and services here, committed to my charge.

One of the things in controversy upon that bill was the \$3,000,000 appropriation for the acquisition of land on the southern side of Pennsylvania avenue, to be condemned or bought for the erection of much-needed public buildings for the Department of State, Department of Justice, and the Department of Commerce and Labor. I for one was greatly interested. The matter has been up here, and as the Chair will remember it was up in the previous Congress. The Committee on Appropriations put the clause in the bill and reported it. But great opposition was developed in the House, and I felt and the committee felt that while it was a proper public measure and that it would be a good thing for Congress to adopt, as the House had not put it on the bill, and as the Senate had put it on, and the House conferees squarely and determinedly stated that that body would not agree to it, the Senate must recede and give it up. I have here the official report of the presentation of the conference report on June 29:

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HALE. I submit the final conference report on the sundry civil bill.

Which ended it so far as our committee is concerned.

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 5, 14, 22, 47—

And following twenty or thirty other amendments.

I turn to the copy of the bill, and I find upon page 10 the amendment numbered 5—building for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor—and a somewhat extended provision following to enable the Secretary, in his discretion, to condemn the site below the Avenue. In terms and as conclusively as it is possible for the Senate to act it discarded that amendment and it went out under the report made to the Senate, which I have quoted. But notwithstanding that, Mr. President, in the official enrolled copy of the bill amendment No. 5 in terms, instead of disappearing as the Senate directed

that it should disappear, appears as a part of the enrolled bill and of the law.

It awakens not only surprise but solicitude that anything of that kind should happen after a complete scrutiny, after official action. This thing occurred and was only detected, I will not say by accident, in examining the bill before it was signed by the President, and it is found that this clause, instead of being eliminated and disappearing under the waters of Congressional dissent, is in the text of the bill, and the two bodies of Congress have been obliged to pass—and have, I am glad to say, without question passed—a joint resolution, approved by the President, correcting this error and, if it become law by the President having formally affixed his signature, repealing that clause, so that it is out of the bill. But it has given me a good deal of trouble, not, as the RECORD shows, that there is any fault on the part of the committee or of the clerks in making it up, but it is in the enrollment.

Mr. President, I do not know what the enrolling force is. I do not know who constitute it. I have no prejudice against it. I do not know how many men compose that force. It has never been up to me to investigate it. But I do know that a thing of this kind ought not to occur.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. I wish the Senator would let me complete my statement. Still I will yield.

Mr. NELSON. I was going to suggest that the enrollment now is done at the Government Printing Office, is it not?

Mr. HALE. I say I do not know where it is done. I do not know who is engaged in it.

Now, I can see and Senators can see that here is a matter of great controversy. Here is a condemnation or purchase of I do not know how many tracts—twenty or thirty or fifty, perhaps a hundred different tracts of land—and the two Houses throw out the clause, and yet it appears afterwards as being in the law. Suspicions are very easily engendered; the newspapers are not wholly without fault in nourishing suspicion and in attributing sinister motives to Congress, and if this had not been discovered, and if it had been found, after adjournment, that it was in the bill, I do not know how many men or how many newspapers or how many correspondents would have said that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT], in charge of the public buildings bill, and I, who for the time being was in charge of these appropriations, and the Secretary of State, who has urged this earnestly, had quietly submitted to its insertion.

I do not think any implication of that kind would have affected any of us here, but I am very glad that we escaped it. Whoever is accountable for this, it ought hereafter never to take place. I am not certain but that in the future there ought to be a special committee to examine into the final stages of a bill after it has passed the Senate to see that the enrollment corresponds to the action of Congress.

Mr. CARMACK. This was a House bill. It was enrolled in the House, I understand.

Mr. HALE. I am not going into that, Mr. President. I do not know—

Mr. CARMACK. I think it proper that that fact should be known, so that if there is any fault it may appear where the fault is located.

Mr. HALE. I am so desirous of doing no injustice to anyone that I do not seek to locate the fault. It is a very grave one and might have embarrassed the Senate very greatly. It was luckily discovered, and it has been corrected.

I am by no means certain we should not hereafter properly create a committee of experts, not a large committee, but one whose duty it would be to examine the enrollment of bills. We have a Committee on Enrolled Bills, but I do not suppose that committee ever pays great attention to these matters, but formally passes them up to the desk of the presiding officer to be signed.

Always with the naval appropriation bill I have directed the clerk of the committee to follow the bill after it has passed both the House and Senate and has been agreed to in conference to see that the enrollment has in it nothing but what the two Houses have agreed to and that no mistake has been made in indicating an amendment by number, as amendment No. 5 in this case, which, instead of being put into the items rejected, was put into the items accepted. In that way I have tried to see that the naval appropriation bill is stripped of any defect of this kind. As I said, I do not know but we shall be obliged to do that in all cases.

Upon this matter, Mr. President, without in any way locating the fault, but showing where it is not to be placed, as I have read the RECORD, I present the following resolution, which I ask may be adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine submits a resolution, which will be read by the Secretary.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be directed to examine into the clerical force engaged in the enrollment of bills passed by Congress and to report to the Senate whether said force needs to be reorganized in order to secure accuracy and efficiency in its work.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CARMACK. Mr. President, I think this particular error ought to be examined into. The resolution proposed by the Senator from Maine of course does not look to that, but I think this particular case ought to be inquired into.

Mr. HALE. I have no doubt the Committee on Rules, because this is the occasion of the resolution, will begin its investigation by looking into the circumstances attendant on this bill.

Mr. CARMACK. But that is not provided for in the resolution.

Mr. HALE. I do not think it needs to be provided for.

Mr. CARMACK. It may not be necessary.

I merely wish to say, Mr. President, that I do think this matter ought to be inquired into. It may have been, and probably was, simply an error, an oversight, a mistake; but I know it has occurred again and again in the legislature of Tennessee, and I have no doubt it has occurred again and again in the legislatures of other States, that bills have been fraudulently changed and practically a law enacted by a simple twist of the wrist on the part of somebody who was paid to do it fraudulently. I do not mean to charge that anything of that sort happened in this case. I do not think it did; but still that is possible. This matter, I think, ought to be carefully inquired into. If the resolution of the Senator is such as to require an investigation into this particular case I am satisfied with it.

Mr. HALE. I have no doubt it is.

Mr. CARMACK. It ought to be done, unquestionably.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

PRINTING OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I have another resolution to offer. Both these resolutions take root in the embarrassment that has come by reason of this unusual delay. I do not know how many Senators have asked me why it is that when it was supposed we could adjourn early this morning we were told we could adjourn at half past 12, and then at 3, and then at 6, and then at 8, and yet the bills do not appear. One reason and another has been given.

I do know this, Mr. President, that for the first time in my experience here it has been difficult to get bills that come here from the House and are ordered to be printed up before the committees acting on them in the time in which we have ordinarily had them. The Printing Office has been heretofore quite a model in that regard. I have sometimes been surprised at the celerity with which when a bill has been sent there it is printed and returned here with the amendments numbered. In the last days of the session this is essential, not only to the comfort of members of this body, but to the interests of legislation.

This year, for the first time, it has been hard work to get anything out of the Printing Office. On one of the important bills that we had we waited and waited, and at last the Committee on Appropriations had to go to work and consider an old print, having nothing more, in order to transfer our amendments to the new print, and we could get no satisfaction from the Printing Office for the delay.

I do not know where the cause is. I know that it occurs now for the first time. It has been suggested to me that the new management in the Printing Office is so largely engaged in other reforms and in securing to itself additional jurisdiction that it believes in these matters it is the business of the Congress to wait on the convenience of the Printing Office instead of their waiting on our convenience. A veteran Senator who has had charge of an appropriation bill nods his assent to this, and quite likely other Senators. It is a part of the thing that we are meeting, the disposition on the part of outside organizations not, as I have said, to wait on the convenience of Congress, but to make us wait on their convenience. That is all wrong. It is absolutely different from the theory that should obtain.

These Departments beset us for appropriations, for increased appropriations, for new clauses, and they hammer at the gates of our committee, and when we decide against them they entreat and implore us to change our decision and give them what they want, all upon the theory that it is for them to decide

on these great questions of appropriations what is needed and not for Congress. I think the Senate is very tired of that. Without localizing in this case—I do not know who is at fault; Mr. Brian has been there for years; there never has been any trouble heretofore; I never before had any trouble in getting early reports—I submit this additional resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine submits a resolution, which will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be directed to inquire into the reasons for the delay in the Government Printing Office in sending to the Senate, especially in the last days of the session, printed copies of bills and joint resolutions pending and awaiting action on the part of Congress.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I do not know of anything better that can be done when a grievance arises than to try to remedy it. I do not wish here to do any injustice to the Public Printer or to anybody. I know very little about it. He has had no experience in the Printing Office here before. He was brought here and put at the head of it, but has had a good reputation elsewhere, and he is said to be a faithful, competent man. But I am afraid he does not realize the importance, particularly in the last days of a session, of letting other work go and attending to the calls of Congress for the copies of bills that are necessary to be placed upon the desks of members in order that we may legislate with information and with understanding.

I ask for the adoption of the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I listened with very great interest and a high degree of appreciation to all the Senator from Maine said. I thought he said very wisely and very properly, under all the circumstances, that the fault is one necessary to be located, and he would not undertake to locate it. But I do think the Senate ought to know, in view of all that has been said, where at least it should not be located. I rise to make the inquiry that I may learn if possible whether or not any of this fault is to be located in the Senate, if the Senator can tell us.

Mr. HALE. Perhaps the Senator was not present when I read from the RECORD upon the particular case.

Mr. FORAKER. Yes; I was present and heard it.

Mr. HALE. Showing that the fault was not in the Senate or in the committee or with the clerks of the committee.

Mr. CULLOM. Of the Senate?

Mr. HALE. Of the Senate. Now, that is as far as I know. I can not go beyond that.

Mr. FORAKER. I only wanted to know whether or not it was possible that any of this fault was to be located in the Senate. I did not imagine that it could be, and I am gratified to know that it is not.

Mr. HALE. I suppose, as I have already said in reply to the Senator from Tennessee, that when the committee which will be intrusted with this investigation begins its work the first thing it will do will be to take up this particular, significant incident, which was the occasion of the resolution.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I merely want to say that it was suggested to me by a Senator a moment ago—I knew it before, but I had forgotten about it—that the Public Printer has been very ill for some weeks, and that may be the cause of the delay, if anything is attributable to the Printing Office at all. I do not know enough about the situation to know where it does belong, but I do want to give credit to the fact that if there has been any neglect there, the Public Printer has been ill and could not give the matter that attention he would perhaps otherwise have done.

Mr. FORAKER. I do not know anything about the matter at all, but I felt that it was due to the clerical force of the Senate, and to everybody else connected with the Senate, that there should not be any room left to locate it with them.

Mr. CARMACK. Of course the illness of the Public Printer might absolve him from any personal blame in this matter, but it does look like the office there ought to be so well organized that the personal presence of the Public Printer ought not to be necessary in a matter of this sort. While that may absolve the Public Printer himself it appears that the office ought to be well enough organized for work of this kind to go on properly and expeditiously without any trouble, even though he may be ill and absent.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL.

Mr. HALE. Senators inquire when we may expect the last bill to be enrolled—the public buildings bill—from the House. I am told that whenever a copy arrives it is found to contain

errors which have to be remedied. I do not know what the errors are. I think the House is laboriously striving to send us that bill, which is the only measure keeping us here. It is a very important bill, and everybody understands that it must be passed. It is a tax upon the patience of Senators to ask them to wait, but I think we must ask Senators to wait until we receive that bill and act upon it. When that is done and the bill is sent to the President there is nothing else to prevent an immediate adjournment. I do not think anybody wants to put the matter over until Monday, because that would keep Senators here who want to leave the city to-night or to-morrow. While it is disagreeable, I think we have got to await the action of the House until they complete the bill.

I shall hope that whenever there is a public-buildings bill again somebody in considering the bill will look to it that it is prepared with the care and attention and faithful detail with which we prepare, I will say, appropriation bills, which have sometimes a thousand items in them, so that we may not be submitted to the spectacle we have been submitted to to-day and be asked to continue along indefinitely in the evening, which I fear we will now have to do.

I am told that the House means to perfect the bill and to send it to us to-night and not adjourn. I have known cases where we have awaited the action of the House until almost midnight, and I think we will have to do that now.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I feel sure that the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] does not intend to reflect upon either the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds or its employees.

The history of the public-buildings bill is something as follows: It is a House bill and its consideration was entered upon almost seven months ago by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. It was finally perfected, as that committee thought, put under lock and key, and I am informed to-day that it was taken out by that committee and revamped and altered from time to time, and again put back under lock and key until finally unlocked and passed by the House. In the meantime the Senate nor any of its members were in possession of the terms of the bill. It reached this body, if I am not mistaken, somewhere about 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon of this week. It got to the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in season for that committee to get to work on it at 8 o'clock Thursday night. The bill was amended, brought back to the Senate the next day, and passed shortly after the opening of the session.

In other words, the committee had it in its possession much less than twenty-four hours. It went to conference, reached the committee of conference at a late hour on Friday night, and was finished the next morning—to-day, Saturday—at 10 minutes past 10. In the meantime there had been a disagreement reported, a second conference had, and our work as conferees completed.

Now, with nearly seven months in a committee on the other side, I submit, forty-eight hours was rather a short time for the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate for this great, vexatious omnibus bill.

Nevertheless, Mr. President, the bill, as far as we know now, has no errors on account of that short time and the haste of the committee of the Senate, but in enrolling the bill I am informed that nearly every sheet has been sent back to the Printing Office for errors, and some of them more than once.

So, wherever the delay is, it is not on the part of the Senate, its committee, the committee clerks, or, so far as I know, of any of the employees, and we in our forty-eight hours seem to have done our work as well as they did theirs in seven months.

I will say, however, as I may seem to reflect upon the work of the House committee, that, in my judgment, we have never had sent us as good a bill in the way of an omnibus public-buildings bill as the one the House sent us this year. The House committee deserves credit for this, and I believe the Senate may congratulate itself, and Congress and the country, upon this bill as being the most valuable bill we have ever had in the way of an omnibus public-buildings bill, in that it is not a large amount—some \$23,000,000, or a little over. It covers a great many places and will erect a great many suitable buildings for public use.

Mr. HALE. Needed buildings.

Mr. WARREN. Needed buildings. But instead of voting, as we have sometimes done, \$150,000 or \$200,000 for a given town, for a given post-office only, we have given, say, \$50,000 to \$100,000; where post-office, court-house, land offices, from \$75,000 to \$150,000, and we have obtained assurances from the Treasury Department that it can conform to these sums and erect the needed useful buildings by leaving off, perhaps, a little

of the ornamentation and some of the furbelows, but giving us all the solids, all the real values, all the working room, and, in fact, all of the substantial qualities necessary to give a building not only a good, wholesome, substantial appearance, but as long a life as if we spent a good deal more upon it.

Now, Mr. President, in looking about we find the buildings that have been built in Washington, where the most ornamentation was put upon them, are to-day the furthest out of date. The buildings that were built plainly and elegantly, as a number of them were, like the Patent Office, we will say, the Treasury building, are to-day in my judgment, away above and beyond in their appearance those of a later date that, in the ornamental stage, had hundreds of thousands of dollars expended upon the ornamentations.

I recall—and others who have served with me on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will also do so—that we have been asked heretofore to appropriate \$500,000, \$600,000, \$700,000, and even \$750,000 for fresco and other similar ornamentation in public buildings after all but this fancy finish had been completed.

Mr. President, there are not to my knowledge any of the frills and frescoes of a more extravagant age in the present bill. In my judgment we ought to ask the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department to calculate upon plain, substantial styles of buildings for all the towns throughout the United States when the Government is to erect Federal offices. Of course in State capitals and large cities like the great metropolis, New York, we can perhaps be a little more generous in expenditures; but, generally speaking, I think we want good, large, plain, roomy, airy, substantial buildings. We can get along without marble halls or marble walls in a large majority of cases and use sandstone, limestone, or other good strong material. It is not necessary that the marble should be 8 or 9 feet high in the wainscoting around the rooms where 3 feet will do, and so on.

Mr. HALE. Does either of the Senators know which body assented to the conference?

Mr. WARREN. The House assented. The Senate asked for the last conference.

Mr. HALE. Is the Senator sure of that?

Mr. WARREN. Yes.

Mr. HALE. Because that will make a difference in the proposition of our taking a recess.

Mr. WARREN. I will say to the Senator that the Senate last night reported here a disagreement, the House waiting. The Senate insisted, and appointed conferees and asked for a conference. The House agreed to it.

Mr. HALE. Then there is no doubt that the report will be submitted in the House first.

Mr. WARREN. In the House first.

Mr. HALE. Then I will make my motion for a recess after we hear from the House.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, this delay is vexatious. I regret it very much, wherever the fault may be; but I want to say that if we shall find when this bill is signed and becomes a law somebody's building is left out, or if some building for some city or town is provided for in one bill but is not appropriated for in the other, we must remember that the Senate had something like forty-eight—certainly not seventy-two—hours to do all its part, and that the final work upon it—that is, the enrollment—clerks and others have had to do at late hours, after long, hard sessions in very warm weather. We must put up with the general proposition that the bill, as a whole, is the best one we have ever had and is tending toward improvement so far as the number of buildings is concerned and more frequent public-building bills, because of the economies of this bill.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I am informed by a veteran Member of the House of Representatives that the House has appointed its members of a joint committee to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that Congress is ready to close its session, that it has passed a resolution for final adjournment at 10 o'clock to-night, and has taken a recess until 10 minutes to 9 o'clock in order to take up the enrolled bills. So I present the resolution which I send to the desk, and I wish to say to the Chair that although I present the resolution I will not be able to serve on the committee. I therefore ask that the Chair appoint some other Senator.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution proposed by the Senator from Maine will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice-President, to join a similar committee appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States and

inform him that the two Houses, having completed the business of the present session, are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under the resolution just adopted, the Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the Senate the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN].

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I am told that the Senator from New Hampshire is not here and is not likely to be here this evening. In looking around, my eye falls upon the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON].

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of the Senator from New Hampshire, the Chair will appoint the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON].

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I will not yet ask that the Senate take a recess until 10 minutes to 9 o'clock, as the House has done, but I will wait to see if we get a message from the House announcing the appointment of the committee to wait upon the President and fixing the time for final adjournment. As I have already stated, I am told that the other House has fixed the time at 10 o'clock to-night. My impression is that the Senate, without extended debate, will accept that and be very thankful for it.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 30th day of June, 1906, at 10 o'clock p. m.; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a resolution appointing a committee of three Members to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses had completed the business of the present session and were ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The message also announced that the Speaker had appointed Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BURTON of Ohio, and Mr. WILLIAMS as members of the committee on the part of the House.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 20511) making appropriations for certain public buildings authorized by the act approved June 30, 1906; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I ask that the House resolution relating to final adjournment be laid before the Senate. It is customary to refer such resolutions to the Committee on Appropriations; but there is no need of doing that now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 30th day of June, 1906, at 10 o'clock post meridian.

Mr. HALE. I ask for the adoption of the resolution.

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. HALE (at 8 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.). Now, unless there is some enrolled bill or a bill that is not enrolled, or is not likely to be enrolled right, I move that the Senate take a recess until ten minutes past 9 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 9 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION ACT.

On motion of Mr. LONG, it was

Ordered, That 1,000 additional copies of the Indian appropriation act be printed for the use of the Senate.

RECESS.

Mr. KEAN (at 9 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.). Mr. President, I do not see that any business is doing at the present moment; and I suggest that the Senate take a recess for ten minutes, in the hope that there may be something from the other House by the expiration of that time.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 9 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate re-assembled.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 20410) to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. B. F. BARNES, one of his secretaries, announced that the President of the United States had on this day approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

- S. 369. An act to authorize the appointment of Acting Asst. Surg. Reuben A. Campbell, United States Navy, as an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy;
- S. 1864. An act for the relief of James H. Oliver, a commander on the retired list of the United States Navy;
- S. 4593. An act for the relief of Francis J. Cleary, a midshipman in the United States Navy;
- S. 88. An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes;
- S. 1476. An act granting certain lands to the town of Tincup, Colo., for cemetery purposes;
- S. 4169. An act to authorize the sale of certain real estate in the District of Columbia belonging to the United States;
- S. 4298. An act to amend section 4471 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, regulation of steam vessels;
- S. 5901. An act to extend the time for the completion of the Alaska Central Railway, and for other purposes;
- S. 6167. An act to improve the channels along the New Jersey seacoast;
- S. 6209. An act authorizing certain changes in the permanent system of highways in the District of Columbia;
- S. 6283. An act granting an increase of pension to Clara A. R. Devereux;
- S. 6523. An act to authorize the Alaska Pacific Railway and Terminal Company to construct a bridge across the Copper River in the Territory of Alaska;
- S. 952. An act to authorize a patent to be issued to Stephen Teichner for certain lands therein described;
- S. 1166. An act to correct the military record of Peleg T. Griffith;
- S. 1291. An act for the relief of James W. Watson;
- S. 1725. An act granting certain land to the Missionary Baptist Church, of Rock Sink, Fla.;
- S. 1862. An act for the relief of Joshua T. Reynolds;
- S. 4185. An act granting an increase of pension to George B. Barnes;
- S. 4880. An act granting an increase of pension to Emma K. Tourge;
- S. 4899. An act granting an increase of pension to Ann Thompson;
- S. 5028. An act to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas F. Callan, alias Thomas Cowan;
- S. 5769. An act defining the right of immunity of witnesses under the act entitled "An act in relation to testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission," etc., approved February 11, 1893, and an act entitled "An act to establish the Department of Commerce and Labor," approved February 14, 1903, and an act entitled "An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States," approved February 19, 1903, and an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for other purposes," approved February 25, 1903;
- S. 6256. An act to authorize the Lake Schutte Cemetery Corporation to convey lands heretofore granted to it;
- S. 6268. An act granting a pension to Helen G. Hibbard;
- S. 6301. An act granting an increase of pension to William C. Long;
- S. 6359. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis D. Garnsey;
- S. 6381. An act granting an increase of pension to John McDonough;
- S. 6422. An act granting an increase of pension to John L. Wells;

S. 6443. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the city of Los Angeles, Cal., certain public lands in California; and granting rights in, over, and through the Sierra Forest Reserve, the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve, and the San Gabriel Timber Land Reserve, California, to the city of Los Angeles, Cal.;

S. 6471. An act granting an increase of pension to Ella E. Kenney;

S. 6004. An act to provide an American register for the steam yacht *Waturus*;

S. 6492. An act to correct the military record of James Devlin;

S. 6522. An act to authorize the Alaska Pacific Railway and Terminal Company to construct a railroad trestle across tide and shore lands in Controller Bay, in the Territory of Alaska; and

S. R. 72. Joint resolution fixing the date upon which the act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, approved June 29, 1906, shall go into effect.

ADDITION TO ROCK CREEK PARK.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In compliance with the terms of section 25 of an act entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, the Chair appoints as the committee referred to in the section relative to the advisability of purchasing the proposed addition to Rock Creek Park the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN].

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

At 9 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m. Mr. NELSON and Mr. BLACKBURN, the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared, and

Mr. NELSON said: Mr. President, the committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to join a similar committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States and notify him that Congress is ready to adjourn and to ascertain whether he may have any further communications to make to Congress, beg leave to report that we communicated with the President, informed him that Congress was ready to adjourn, and inquired whether he had any further communications to make, and he informed the committee that he has no further business to present to Congress.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT.

On motion of Mr. KEAN, it was

Ordered, That 1,000 additional copies of H. R. 20410, to limit the cost of public buildings, etc., as approved, be printed for the use of the Senate.

THANKS TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. BLACKBURN (at 9 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.). Mr. President, it affords me a great deal of pleasure to offer for the adoption of the Senate a resolution that I will send to the desk expressive of the appreciation of this body for the courtesy, efficiency, fairness, and ability with which its presiding officer has discharged the duties of his station.

In offering this resolution, Mr. President, I feel assured that it but gives expression to the sentiment of each and every member of this body. In all the years that I have been here I have never known an occupant of that chair who more richly deserved this tender of appreciation from those over whose deliberations he presided.

I ask that the Secretary read the resolution that I offer for the adoption of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NELSON in the chair). The Secretary will read the resolution submitted by the Senator from Kentucky.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the Vice-President for the dignified, impartial, and courteous manner in which he has presided over its deliberations during the present session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution which has been read by the Secretary.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

ADDRESS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT having resumed the chair, and the hour of 10 o'clock p. m. having arrived,

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Senators, I shall always hold in

grateful remembrance the resolution you have adopted personal to myself. Permit me to express to you my deep sense of obligation for the uniform courtesy, kindness, and assistance which the Chair has received from both sides of the Chamber.

The session which is closing has been a protracted and arduous one. Great questions have been debated in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the Senate. Many sharp differences of opinion have been disclosed in the progress of the discussions, but they have been only such as must naturally arise in a forum where public measures of magnitude are determined after mature deliberation. There has been, of course, entire accord among Senators in patriotic purpose.

I trust that at the close of the vacation upon which you are about to enter you may return safely and in health to resume your important service in behalf of the Republic.

The hour for the adjournment of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress having arrived, it becomes my duty to declare the Senate adjourned without day.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 30, 1906.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Charles C. Pulis, Artillery Corps, from June 9, 1906, vice Foster, detailed in the Subsistence Department.

First Lieut. Terence E. Murphy, Artillery Corps, from June 22, 1906, vice Davis, promoted.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Ernest G. Eagleson, of Boise, to be surveyor-general of Idaho, his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 30, 1906.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF IDAHO.

Ernest G. Eagleson, of Boise, Idaho, to be surveyor-general of Idaho.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Charles C. Pulis, Artillery Corps, from June 9, 1906.

First Lieut. Terence E. Murphy, Artillery Corps, from June 22, 1906.

CONSUL.

Herman L. Spahr, of South Carolina, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Breslau, Germany.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

To take rank as commanders in the Navy from the dates set opposite their names:

John L. Gow, to take rank from May 26, 1906.

George R. Clark, to take rank from June 6, 1906.

George E. Burd, to take rank from June 12, 1906.

Albert N. Wood, to take rank from February 12, 1906.

Edward Lloyd, jr., to take rank from February 19, 1906.

Richard M. Hughes, to take rank from February 28, 1906.

Frank W. Bartlett, to take rank from April 13, 1906.

Frederick C. Bieg, to take rank from May 13, 1906.

Professor of Mathematics Philip R. Alger, to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy, with the rank of captain, from the 21st day of June, 1906.

Professor of Mathematics Thomas J. J. See to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy, with the rank of commander, from the 21st day of June, 1906.

Second Lieut. Walter N. Hill to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 26th day of June, 1906.

APPOINTMENT IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Robert Tittoni, a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 26th day of June, 1906.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

William A. Warner to be postmaster at New Decatur, in the county of Morgan and State of Alabama.

CALIFORNIA.

Lorenzo A. Rockwell to be postmaster at Compton, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California.

COLORADO.

Calvin L. McPherson to be postmaster at Holly, in the county of Prowers and State of Colorado.

MICHIGAN.

Albert U. King to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Kalamazoo and State of Michigan.

MINNESOTA.

Samuel C. La Due to be postmaster at Fertile, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota.

MISSOURI.

Samuel H. Elkins to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Boone and State of Missouri.

NEW YORK.

Lyle Bennehoff to be postmaster at Alfred, in the county of Allegany and State of New York.

Alfred E. Greene to be postmaster at Hunter, in the county of Greene and State of New York.

Emmons R. Stockwell to be postmaster at Theresa, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, June 30, 1906.

[Continuation of legislative day of Friday, June 29, 1906.]

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at 10.55 by the Speaker.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following joint resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota offers a joint resolution, and asks unanimous consent for its present consideration. The Clerk will report the same.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 188) making an additional appropriation for expenses under the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$81,597.33 for additional expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission during the fiscal year 1907, authorized under the act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a few words by way of explanation. The Interstate Commerce Commission last night sent me an estimate of the amount that would have to be added to their appropriation in consequence of the passage of the rate bill. The amount estimated was \$97,916.80. Later I received a letter from the Commission saying that in the event of the passage of the resolution requiring that the bill should not take effect until sixty days from the date of approval it would be necessary to carry only five-sixths of the amount estimated, and the amount in the joint resolution is exactly the amount estimated by the Commission on account of the rate bill going into effect sixty days from the date of its approval.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time; was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. TAWNEY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am informed that last evening, on the agreement to the report on the general deficiency bill, a motion was not made to reconsider and lay that motion on the table. I wish to enter that motion.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

PRINTING COPIES OF RAILROAD RATE LAW AND PURE-FOOD LAW.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following House resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the same.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That there be printed for the use of the House of Representatives 15,000 copies of the railroad rate law and 15,000 copies of the pure-food law as enacted at the present session of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman will these copies be distributed through the folding room?

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. They will be distributed through the folding room.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

CLARA A. B. DEVERAUX.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on Invalid Pensions from the further

consideration of the following bill, and that it be passed under the rule.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks to discharge the Committee on Invalid Pensions from the further consideration of the following Senate bill and to consider the same at this time. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 6283) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. R. Devereux.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Clara A. R. Devereux, widow of Arthur F. Devereux, late colonel Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time; was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. GROSVENOR, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a request for unanimous consent, and before submitting it I wish to make a statement. It has been the custom for a great many years for the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to submit and have printed in the RECORD a statement reviewing the work of Congress in respect to appropriations, together with comparisons with previous years, and it has also been the custom for the ranking minority member of the committee to make a like statement. So far as the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is concerned, he has not had time to prepare that statement and submit it before the final adjournment of Congress. I desire now to ask unanimous consent that I may print in the RECORD a statement or a review of the work of the session, so far as the appropriations are concerned, with such comparisons and statements and remarks as I may deem necessary to make in connection therewith.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 19241. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Conant;

H. R. 19926. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew Leopold;

H. R. 19163. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Munson;

H. R. 18545. An act granting an increase of pension to David Upham;

H. R. 17972. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at or near South Omaha, Nebr.;

H. R. 8825. An act for the relief of Thomas H. Kent;

H. J. Res. 183. Joint resolution providing for printing of reports ordered by the river and harbor act of March 3, 1905;

H. J. Res. 177. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a bronze cannon, with its carriage, limber, and accessories, to Junction City Post, No. 132, Grand Army of the Republic, department of Kansas; and

H. C. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution providing for a naval review at Tampa Bay during the exposition at Tampa, Fla., commencing in the month of January, 1908.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 5221. An act to regulate the practice of osteopathy, to license osteopathic physicians, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia; and

S. 5119. An act authorizing the extension of W and Adams streets NW.

AUTHORIZING SALE OF CERTAIN REAL ESTATE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. RODENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Union Calendar and discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from further consideration of the bill S. 4169, and that the same may be considered at this time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to take from the Union Calendar, discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the following bill; and consider the same at this time. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Chief of Engineers of the Army is hereby authorized to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, provided such highest bid be deemed reasonable and just by the said Chief of Engineers, the house and lot known as No. 204 L street NW., being part of lot 8 in square 553 in the city of Washington, D. C., said house and lot being the property of the United States and now under the charge of the Chief of Engineers in pursuance of section 1797, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of April 28, 1902.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know what it is and why it is.

Mr. RODENBERG. I will say to my colleague that the report accompanying the bill gives an explanation, and I will read from that. It is very brief:

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4169) to authorize the sale of certain real estate in the District of Columbia belonging to the United States, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it pass.

This bill passed the Senate on March 12, 1906.

The Acting Secretary of War, under date of February 1, 1906, in a letter to the President of the Senate, makes the following recommendation in favor of the proposed legislation, which authorizes the Chief of Engineers to sell at public auction the property known as 204 L street NW., in this city:

"Under date of December 6, 1904, the United States, through the Department of Justice, obtained possession of the property which had escheated to the United States, for the reason that the owner died intestate and no natural heirs were discovered. This property came into the charge of the Chief of Engineers in pursuance of section 1797, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of April 28, 1902, and consists of a two-story, four-room and summer-kitchen frame house on the lot, which is now rented to a monthly tenant for \$12.30 per month, payable in advance. The Engineer Department reports that the house is small and old and that no reason exists why it should not be sold, provided a fair price can be obtained for it.

"The need of this legislation is brought to the attention of the Department by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, Col. Charles S. Bromwell, and is recommended as desirable by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army."

Mr. MANN. May I ask the gentleman if he has given this his own personal consideration?

Mr. RODENBERG. I can not say that I have. I can not say anything more about it than that it was reported unanimously by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the size of the lot?

Mr. RODENBERG. I do not know.

Mr. MANN. I do not object.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

BOND ISSUE OF 1893.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to have unanimous consent, not to make any remarks, but to have put in the RECORD a letter from myself to and a reply from Secretary John G. Carlisle in reference to a subject which has been much discussed in this session of Congress and at other sessions of Congress, with reference to the order for printing the plates for issuing bonds in 1893.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman what chapter this is of the continued story?

Mr. BARTLETT. I hope it will be the last, and I think it will be when this letter is read. On the 26th day of May the gentleman from Ohio made a speech in which he incorporated a letter from former Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Foster, in which it was intimated, if not stated, that those plates were prepared for the issuance of bonds by the request of the then expected-to-be Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle. I wrote immediately to Mr. Carlisle, and I desire to have my own letter and the one from him read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I will content myself with putting them in the RECORD, without being read at the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to printing the letters referred to? There was no objection.

The letters are as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, May 29, 1906.

HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
30 Broad street, New York, N. Y.

MY DEAR SIR: The inclosed extract from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD contains a statement made by Gen. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR, of Ohio, on the 26th instant.

If you feel inclined, I would be glad to know whether or not the references therein made to you are correct. You will recall that the order to the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was issued by Secretary Foster in February, 1893. Mr. GROSVENOR undertakes to create the impression from this letter that this order to prepare the plates for the printing of the bonds was made not for the purpose of meeting a deficit in the public revenues which existed or would exist at the end of the Harrison Administration, but was made at your suggestion.

I write this letter after conferring with Mr. WILLIAMS, of Mississippi, as we do not want the statement of Mr. GROSVENOR to go uncontradicted if it is not correct.

I would be glad to have authority to use any reply you may make to this letter.

Very truly, yours,

C. L. BARTLETT.

CURTIS, MALET-PREVOST & COLT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
30 Broad street, New York, June 5, 1906.

Hon. CHARLES BARTLETT,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: On my return to the city I find your favor of May 29, with its inclosure. Two or three years ago I received a letter from the Hon. Judson Harmon upon the same subject, which I answered, stating, in substance, that I had no connection whatever with the arrangement said to have been made between my predecessor, Hon. Charles Foster, and certain New York banks, by which they were to advance to the Treasury Department the sum of \$50,000, or any other amount, in gold or otherwise. I never heard of that arrangement until some months after I had become Secretary of the Treasury, and then my information was derived from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to which an order had been sent by my predecessor for the printing of the contemplated bonds. I never had any conversation with Mr. Gorman or my predecessor upon that subject, but, according to my best recollection, I had interviews with both of them in relation to the amendment which Mr. Sherman had offered and which is referred to in the letter you inclose to me. I approved of that amendment. In view of the condition of the Treasury Department at that time, it was my opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury should be clothed with the power which the Sherman amendment conferred upon him in order that, if it should become necessary to do so, he might procure gold by issuing and selling a 3 per cent bond instead of bonds bearing 4 per cent and 5 per cent, which were the only ones then authorized by law. In addition to the withdrawals of gold from the Treasury, which were then going on at a rapid rate, the monthly receipts had been for several months previous to that time, and were then, less than the monthly expenditures of the Government, as will be seen by an examination of the official records of the Department.

Yours, truly,

J. G. CARLISLE.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolutions of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 188. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for expenses under the Interstate Commerce Commission; and

H. J. Res. 187. Joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the manuscript of a Digest of the United States Laws and Decisions.

The message also announced that the Senate, in compliance with the terms of section 25 of the act entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, the Vice-President had appointed as said committee referred to therein Mr. SCOTT, Mr. GALLINGER, and Mr. BLACKBURN.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. FORSTER, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

On June 29:

H. R. 16020. An act granting a pension to Jackson Adkins;

H. R. 17780. An act granting a pension to Caroline E. Perry;

H. R. 609. An act granting an increase of pension to Horace

H. Sickels;

H. R. 1143. An act granting an increase of pension to Ephraim D. Achey;

H. R. 1206. An act granting an increase of pension to Allen Crow;

H. R. 1217. An act granting an increase of pension to Spillard F. Horrall;

H. R. 1294. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Van De Bogert;

H. R. 1507. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Jordan;

H. R. 1549. An act granting an increase of pension to Louis H. Gein;

H. R. 1680. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Bailor;

H. R. 1836. An act granting an increase of pension to Hiram B. Thomas;

H. R. 2053. An act granting an increase of pension to Annie A. Townsend;

H. R. 2226. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Blanton;

H. R. 2229. An act granting an increase of pension to Lytle McCracken;

H. R. 2410. An act granting an increase of pension to Saturnin Jasnowski;

H. R. 2714. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Charles;

H. R. 2759. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Eaton;

H. R. 2772. An act granting an increase of pension to Eli Cero;

H. R. 2789. An act granting an increase of pension to Merrill Johnson;

H. R. 2867. An act granting an increase of pension to Leah Bedford;

H. R. 3222. An act granting an increase of pension to George Merrill;

H. R. 3238. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hartley;

H. R. 3309. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert Sriver;

H. R. 3724. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Likens;

H. R. 4397. An act granting an increase of pension to John M. Byers;

H. R. 4647. An act granting an increase of pension to David C. Austin;

H. R. 4659. An act granting an increase of pension to John F. Morris;

H. R. 4885. An act granting an increase of pension to James Hennon;

H. R. 4887. An act granting an increase of pension to John F. Brown;

H. R. 4891. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Swadley;

H. R. 4967. An act granting an increase of pension to Joshua Holcomb;

H. R. 5554. An act granting an increase of pension to James T. Sanderson, alias Sanderson;

H. R. 5567. An act granting an increase of pension to Sanford Weaver;

H. R. 5707. An act granting an increase of pension to John P. Veach;

H. R. 5834. An act granting an increase of pension to Ethan A. Willey;

H. R. 6181. An act granting an increase of pension to Fayette E. Ford;

H. R. 6190. An act granting an increase of pension to John J. Schneller;

H. R. 6201. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Laking;

H. R. 6421. An act granting an increase of pension to Reuben Van Buskirk;

H. R. 6423. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi A. Canfield;

H. R. 6510. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard A. Roberts;

H. R. 6900. An act granting an increase of pension to John Rawling;

H. R. 6914. An act granting an increase of pension to John Hecker;

H. R. 6944. An act granting an increase of pension to David P. Kimball;

H. R. 7508. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Andrews;

H. R. 7539. An act granting an increase of pension to David H. Hair;

H. R. 7543. An act granting an increase of pension to Prior M. Pavy;

H. R. 7589. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Scott;

H. R. 7652. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Timms;

H. R. 7683. An act granting an increase of pension to James Ross;

H. R. 7871. An act granting an increase of pension to Jerome L. Brown;

H. R. 7910. An act granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Karns;

H. R. 8214. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Slagg;

H. R. 8285. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Sharpley;

H. R. 8291. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Chase;

H. R. 8552. An act granting an increase of pension to Elisha G. Horton;

H. R. 8903. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Dawes;

H. R. 8920. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Lane;
 H. R. 8934. An act granting an increase of pension to Wesley A. J. Mavity;
 H. R. 9101. An act granting an increase of pension to James W. Loomis;
 H. R. 9159. An act granting an increase of pension to John S. McClary;
 H. R. 9876. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Mallalieu;
 H. R. 10031. An act granting an increase of pension to Martin Haley;
 H. R. 10224. An act granting an increase of pension to David Bussey, alias George Brown;
 H. R. 10267. An act granting an increase of pension to David W. Farington;
 H. R. 10280. An act granting an increase of pension to James Spencer;
 H. R. 10282. An act granting an increase of pension to Emma E. Goodwin;
 H. R. 10356. An act granting an increase of pension to Martin B. Doty;
 H. R. 10394. An act granting an increase of pension to John Behymer;
 H. R. 10474. An act granting an increase of pension to Lewis F. Davis;
 H. R. 10563. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Cummins;
 H. R. 10604. An act granting an increase of pension to Martin L. Holcomb;
 H. R. 10902. An act granting an increase of pension to James Holderby;
 H. R. 10965. An act granting an increase of pension to Mortimer F. Sperry;
 H. R. 11072. An act granting an increase of pension to William T. Hosley;
 H. R. 11100. An act granting an increase of pension to John Browne;
 H. R. 11841. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac A. McCulley;
 H. R. 14211. An act granting an increase of pension to Deborah J. Pruitt;
 H. R. 14257. An act granting an increase of pension to Fleming H. Freeland;
 H. R. 14500. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaretta E. Hutchins;
 H. R. 15063. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Brown;
 H. R. 15105. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Sheill;
 H. R. 15542. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Tompkins;
 H. R. 16371. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter Eberts;
 H. R. 16399. An act granting an increase of pension to James H. Warford;
 H. R. 16807. An act granting an increase of pension to Isabella Ellis;
 H. R. 16836. An act granting an increase of pension to David C. Winebrener;
 H. R. 16857. An act granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Y. Antrim;
 H. R. 16875. An act granting an increase of pension to John K. Hart;
 H. R. 16973. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Smith;
 H. R. 17015. An act granting an increase of pension to Osbert D. Dickey;
 H. R. 17271. An act granting an increase of pension to James D. Taylor;
 H. R. 17332. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Truax;
 H. R. 17393. An act granting an increase of pension to George S. Green;
 H. R. 17528. An act granting an increase of pension to Edgar Slater;
 H. R. 17603. An act granting an increase of pension to George E. Yager;
 H. R. 651. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Brandau, alias Brandon;
 H. R. 675. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Morrissey;
 H. R. 1148. An act granting an increase of pension to Marion F. Halbert;

H. R. 2014. An act granting an increase of pension to Enoch McCabe;
 H. R. 7254. An act granting an increase of pension to Isum Gwyn;
 H. R. 8215. An act granting an increase of pension to Ira Palmer;
 H. R. 10808. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Kearns;
 H. R. 11217. An act granting an increase of pension to Jordan H. Banks;
 H. R. 11422. An act granting an increase of pension to George B. True;
 H. R. 11655. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore Cole;
 H. R. 11780. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Stair;
 H. R. 11811. An act granting an increase of pension to John Kamerer;
 H. R. 11888. An act granting an increase of pension to Heman A. Harris;
 H. R. 12183. An act granting an increase of pension to Arantha J. Livingston;
 H. R. 12347. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Palmer;
 H. R. 12400. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Sweeney;
 H. R. 13032. An act granting an increase of pension to Stewart McKeney;
 H. R. 13058. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Baum;
 H. R. 13075. An act granting an increase of pension to Pardon B. Lamoreux;
 H. R. 13318. An act granting an increase of pension to Odor Butler;
 H. R. 13466. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Bradish;
 H. R. 13609. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Guile;
 H. R. 13631. An act granting an increase of pension to James H. Morrill;
 H. R. 13652. An act granting an increase of pension to William O. Tobey;
 H. R. 13949. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Duryea;
 H. R. 13998. An act granting an increase of pension to John C. Barnwell;
 H. R. 14107. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac Maines;
 H. R. 14163. An act granting an increase of pension to Jerome Lang;
 H. R. 14323. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Thornton;
 H. R. 14345. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter Noblet;
 H. R. 14505. An act granting an increase of pension to John L. Clifton;
 H. R. 14544. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Carroll;
 H. R. 14554. An act granting an increase of pension to John Welch;
 H. R. 14558. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha L. Wood;
 H. R. 14705. An act granting an increase of pension to Alva Beebe;
 H. R. 14774. An act granting an increase of pension to Levy M. Hall;
 H. R. 14919. An act granting an increase of pension to Maria C. Sheppard;
 H. R. 15502. An act granting an increase of pension to Harmon Houck;
 H. R. 15547. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Duffield;
 H. R. 15653. An act granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Hudson;
 H. R. 15674. An act granting an increase of pension to Susan Campbell;
 H. R. 15676. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel B. Smith;
 H. R. 16411. An act granting an increase of pension to Newton Moore;
 H. R. 16571. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Oberley;
 H. R. 16813. An act granting an increase of pension to William C. Fox;

- H. R. 17632. An act granting an increase of pension to John Frick;
- H. R. 17652. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Lawrence;
- H. R. 17673. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob H. Heck;
- H. R. 17705. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Lovens;
- H. R. 17732. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Scott;
- H. R. 17896. An act granting an increase of pension to James K. Dickinson;
- H. R. 17901. An act granting an increase of pension to Douglas A. Hunt;
- H. R. 18092. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew M. Logan;
- H. R. 18109. An act granting an increase of pension to Abraham E. Sheppard;
- H. R. 18124. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore T. Davis;
- H. R. 18125. An act granting an increase of pension to Wilhelm Griesse;
- H. R. 18165. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Stauff;
- H. R. 18320. An act granting an increase of pension to Jonathan M. Hunter;
- H. R. 18360. An act granting an increase of pension to Fanny G. Pomeroy;
- H. R. 18384. An act granting an increase of pension to James F. Young;
- H. R. 18398. An act granting an increase of pension to Susan R. Freeman;
- H. R. 18409. An act granting an increase of pension to Joel Gay;
- H. R. 18428. An act granting an increase of pension to James L. Gamble;
- H. R. 18432. An act granting an increase of pension to David Dirck;
- H. R. 18451. An act granting an increase of pension to Alexander B. Wilson;
- H. R. 18462. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Dailey;
- H. R. 18475. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph F. Cook;
- H. R. 18504. An act granting an increase of pension to James T. Rambo;
- H. R. 18523. An act granting an increase of pension to Hugh Reid;
- H. R. 18543. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Follin;
- H. R. 18544. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Coates;
- H. R. 18606. An act granting an increase of pension to Maria A. Maher;
- H. R. 18609. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Delong;
- H. R. 18623. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Bradberry;
- H. R. 18624. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Fulton;
- H. R. 18631. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Whalen;
- H. R. 18656. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Gordon;
- H. R. 18657. An act granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Schue;
- H. R. 18694. An act granting an increase of pension to Eliza Rebecca Sims;
- H. R. 18720. An act granting an increase of pension to Ella Donald;
- H. R. 18764. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Stone;
- H. R. 18769. An act granting an increase of pension to Louisa Story;
- H. R. 18772. An act granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo G. Tomaselli;
- H. R. 18784. An act granting an increase of pension to Patrick Fitzgerald;
- H. R. 18790. An act granting an increase of pension to James Murphy;
- H. R. 18813. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Dawson;
- H. R. 18816. An act granting an increase of pension to Harriet Weatherby;
- H. R. 18829. An act granting an increase of pension to William Fox;
- H. R. 18833. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Horton;
- H. R. 18836. An act granting an increase of pension to John N. Burton;
- H. R. 18869. An act granting an increase of pension to Ellis L. Ayers;
- H. R. 18876. An act granting an increase of pension to Lemuel Hand;
- H. R. 18888. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Lambert;
- H. R. 18896. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Smith;
- H. R. 18903. An act granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Abney;
- H. R. 18904. An act granting an increase of pension to Henrietta G. Carter;
- H. R. 18911. An act granting an increase of pension to Frances Becker;
- H. R. 18954. An act granting an increase of pension to John E. Minnick;
- H. R. 18956. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Scattergood;
- H. R. 18974. An act granting an increase of pension to Minna Hildebrand;
- H. R. 18997. An act granting an increase of pension to Josephine Hardester;
- H. R. 1909. An act granting an increase of pension to Lafayette H. McClung;
- H. R. 19010. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Edwards, alias St. Clair Acuff;
- H. R. 19014. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Waller;
- H. R. 19025. An act granting an increase of pension to Milton McFarland;
- H. R. 19026. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Navy;
- H. R. 19033. An act granting an increase of pension to Moses S. Rockwood;
- H. R. 19043. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah V. Malone;
- H. R. 19053. An act granting an increase of pension to John T. Heaney;
- H. R. 19061. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Mundy;
- H. R. 19068. An act granting an increase of pension to William Adams;
- H. R. 19091. An act granting an increase of pension to Ernest Langeneck;
- H. R. 19099. An act granting an increase of pension to Columbus Cox;
- H. R. 19100. An act granting an increase of pension to Asa G. Brooks;
- H. R. 19118. An act granting an increase of pension to Effingham Vanderburgh;
- H. R. 19121. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac Overton;
- H. R. 19130. An act granting an increase of pension to Larsey Bolt;
- H. R. 19177. An act granting an increase of pension to Jane Elizabeth Kerr;
- H. R. 19179. An act granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Smith;
- H. R. 19217. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Burns;
- H. R. 19220. An act granting an increase of pension to Calvin Corsine;
- H. R. 19221. An act granting an increase of pension to Emma Byles;
- H. R. 19222. An act granting an increase of pension to Catherine Warnock;
- H. R. 19238. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Conover;
- H. R. 19242. An act granting an increase of pension to Anthony W. Miller;
- H. R. 19245. An act granting an increase of pension to William C. Hoover;
- H. R. 19249. An act granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo W. Shedd;
- H. R. 19253. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Thompson;
- H. R. 19255. An act granting an increase of pension to John Bradford;

- H. R. 19262. An act granting an increase of pension to John Wickline;
- H. R. 19272. An act granting an increase of pension to Alice Morrill;
- H. R. 19276. An act granting an increase of pension to Ann W. Whitaker;
- H. R. 19279. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter Cramer;
- H. R. 19301. An act granting an increase of pension to Caroline L. Hodgdon;
- H. R. 19305. An act granting an increase of pension to Almus Harrington;
- H. R. 19317. An act granting an increase of pension to Samantha B. Marshall;
- H. R. 19337. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth C. Kennedy;
- H. R. 19351. An act granting an increase of pension to William C. Mankin;
- H. R. 19352. An act granting an increase of pension to Philip Killey;
- H. R. 19389. An act granting an increase of pension to Lewis Marquis;
- H. R. 19408. An act granting an increase of pension to Elisha Brown;
- H. R. 19457. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Prince;
- H. R. 19495. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew P. Glaspie;
- H. R. 19533. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hall;
- H. R. 19538. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jane Dougherty;
- H. R. 19604. An act granting an increase of pension to Beverly McK. Lacey;
- H. R. 19662. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Kircher;
- H. R. 19686. An act granting an increase of pension to Orrin S. Rarick;
- H. R. 1238. An act granting a pension to Susan R. Stalcup;
- H. R. 1420. An act granting a pension to John Nay;
- H. R. 2212. An act granting a pension to John B. Johnson;
- H. R. 6336. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Ames;
- H. R. 6893. An act granting a pension to Augusta C. Reichsburg;
- H. R. 7546. An act granting a pension to Edna Buchanan;
- H. R. 7635. An act granting a pension to Delia Gibbs;
- H. R. 7763. An act granting a pension to James S. King;
- H. R. 8140. An act granting a pension to Lucy A. Thomas;
- H. R. 8660. An act granting a pension to William Mabery;
- H. R. 10998. An act granting a pension to Helen G. Powell;
- H. R. 12013. An act granting a pension to Emma Fox;
- H. R. 12531. An act granting a pension to Charles Collins;
- H. R. 13967. An act granting a pension to Sophie M. Staab;
- H. R. 14798. An act granting a pension to Lucinda Brady;
- H. R. 15856. An act granting a pension to Gordon A. Thurber;
- H. R. 15945. An act granting a pension to Cynthia A. Comp-ton;
- H. R. 16575. An act granting a pension to Taylor Bates, alias Balts;
- H. R. 17102. An act granting a pension to Katherine Studdert;
- H. R. 17809. An act granting a pension to William Barrett;
- H. R. 18235. An act granting a pension to Ida M. Warner;
- H. R. 18324. An act granting a pension to Charles H. Lunger;
- H. R. 18587. An act granting a pension to Catherine Bausman;
- H. R. 18725. An act granting a pension to Nancy V. J. Ferrell;
- H. R. 18732. An act granting a pension to James J. Christie;
- H. R. 19120. An act granting a pension to Eliza E. Whitley;
- H. R. 19128. An act granting a pension to Alexander McAllister;
- H. R. 19670. An act granting a pension to Maria Rogers;
- H. R. 130. An act authorizing the extension of Kalorama road NW.;
- H. R. 15071. An act to provide means for the sale of internal-revenue stamps in the island of Porto Rico;
- H. R. 18666. An act to provide for the reassessment of benefits in the matter of the extension and widening of Sherman avenue, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;
- H. R. 20266. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the condemnation of lands or easements needed in connection with works of river and harbor improvement at the expense of persons, companies, or corporations," approved May 16, 1906;
- H. J. Res. 178. Joint resolution providing for the improvement of the harbor at South Haven, Mich.;
- H. J. Res. 179. Joint resolution providing for the improvement of a certain portion of the Mississippi River;
- H. R. 5998. An act creating the Mesa Verde National Park;
- H. R. 7083. An act to repeal section 5, chapter 1482, act of March 3, 1905;
- H. R. 11030. An act to authorize the counties of Yazoo and Holmes to construct a bridge across Yazoo River, Mississippi;
- H. R. 17186. An act granting to the Territory of Oklahoma, for the use and benefit of the University Preparatory School of the Territory of Oklahoma, section 33, in township No. 26 north of range No. 1 west of the Indian meridian, in Kay County, Okla.;
- H. R. 17600. An act to grant authority to change the names of certain sailing vessels;
- H. R. 18713. An act to validate certain certificates of naturalization;
- H. R. 18900. An act correcting the military record of E. J. Kolb, alias E. J. Kulb;
- H. R. 20097. An act to authorize the board of supervisors of Coahoma County, Miss., to construct a bridge across Cold Water River;
- H. R. 16384. An act regulating the speed of automobiles in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;
- H. R. 17452. An act to provide for payment of damages on account of changes in grade due to the elimination of grade crossings on the line of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company;
- H. R. 19522. An act establishing regular terms of the United States circuit and district courts of the northern district of California at Eureka, Cal.;
- H. R. 17133. An act to amend section 558 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia;
- H. R. 14511. An act amendatory of an act entitled "An act to provide for payment of damages on account of changes of grade due to construction of the Union Station, District of Columbia," approved April 22, 1904;
- H. R. 18596. An act to enable the Secretary of War to permit the erection of a lock and dam in aid of navigation in the White River, Arkansas, and for other purposes;
- H. R. 18024. An act for the control and regulation of the waters of Niagara River for the preservation of Niagara Falls, and for other purposes;
- H. R. 7065. An act to amend section 858 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;
- H. R. 1572. An act for the relief of Thomas W. Higgins;
- H. R. 15442. An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States; and
- H. R. 12987. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- On June 30:
- H. J. Res. 153. Joint resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and report on block-signal systems, and appliances for the automatic control of railway trains;
- H. R. 7099. An act to amend section 2871 of the Revised Statutes;
- H. R. 10610. An act for the relief of James N. Robinson and Sallie B. McComb; and
- H. R. 20461. An act to reinstate Kenneth G. Castleman as a Lieutenant in the Navy.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent for five minutes in order to make a statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], who is my very good friend, made a statement on yesterday which did great injustice to the friends of the Jamestown Exposition in this House and elsewhere. I am perfectly sure that the gentleman did not intend to mislead the House or to impute any misconduct to those who in the last Congress advocated the measure which appropriated \$250,000 in aid of the naval, military, and marine display in celebration of the Jamestown settlement. His memory, however, as to what took place here in respect to that appropriation is greatly at fault, and his statement on yesterday that the assurance was given Congress that no further sum would be asked at any future time in aid of this great celebration is wholly and absolutely incorrect. In order therefore to correct the erroneous impression made by the gentleman from New York upon those Members of this House who were not in the last Congress and to set the friends as well as the managers of the Jamestown exhibition right before the

country, it is my purpose to call attention to what actually took place when the \$250,000 proposition was before this body in the Fifty-eighth Congress. I am sure my friend will admit when I have read what actually occurred that he was totally mistaken. The bill which carried that comparatively small appropriation was passed under a suspension of the rules. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD] controlled the time against the measure and led the opposition to it. Let me now read from his speech. He said, among other things:

Although I believe we ought not to go further in this line of expositions or celebrations, I would have been willing to withdraw my objection to this measure on account of the great interest my distinguished friend has in it and the feeling that he has for it, together with the fact that it is located in Jamestown, Va., a location that appeals to every patriotic impulse, if the people interested in the measure would have agreed to limit the demands on the United States Treasury to this \$250,000.

Later on in his speech, Mr. LITTLEFIELD said further—I again read from his remarks as printed in the RECORD:

I say that the provisions of this bill as it now stands practically invite a condition that will enable these people to come here later and call for a larger appropriation. And the practical conditions surrounding this question absolutely demonstrate that and justify the suggestion. If it was only \$250,000, that is one thing, and if they only want two hundred and fifty thousand, and are willing to limit it to two hundred and fifty thousand, there would be no objection to this provision that I have suggested. But none of the gentlemen interested feel at liberty to agree that they would not come here later for an additional appropriation.

It will be observed that the gentleman from Maine distinctly stated that the gentlemen interested in that appropriation did not feel at liberty to agree not to ask for any further or additional appropriation. But to make it as plain as possible that a further and larger sum would be asked for the gentleman from Maine further said:

And I give this House notice now that this will happen after the proclamation is made: That after the \$250,000 have been exhausted we will be responsible for one of the principal features of this exposition. The fact that they refuse to accept this limitation demonstrates that they insist upon being in a position where they can make another demand on the Treasury.

At a later stage in the debate, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEBURN], who like the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD], was opposed to appropriating the \$250,000 carried in the bill unless some assurance was given that no further sum would be asked, said:

The gentleman from Maine has wisely said, I think, that this is but the beginning, but the entering wedge. No Member of this House expects that the Treasury will escape with this meager depletion of \$250,000.

Mr. Speaker, these were the declarations made by Mr. LITTLEFIELD, of Maine, and Mr. HEBURN, of Iowa, both of whom, as I have stated, opposed the \$250,000 appropriation upon the ground, and almost wholly upon the ground, that there was nothing in the bill which limited the obligation of the Government to the "meager" sum of \$250,000, and no one who supported the measure would agree not to ask more of this Congress.

Mr. PAYNE. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Certainly.

Mr. PAYNE. Was there anything in the bill except for the naval display?

Mr. JONES of Virginia. A naval, military, and marine display. It directed the President of the United States to issue his proclamation and to invite the nations of the world to participate in the celebration.

Mr. PAYNE. To invite the nations of the world to send ships to the naval display?

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Yes; that is my statement. There was nothing in the bill that provided for an exposition.

Mr. PAYNE. Nothing in the bill that had any reference to the exposition?

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Nothing.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. I ask that I may have two or three minutes more.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say in addition to this, that when this measure came up in the Senate it was in charge of the senior Senator of Virginia [Mr. DANIEL], who was asked the direct question if it was not the purpose of the Jamestown Exposition Company, in the event the bill then before the Senate was passed, to come to this Congress and ask for a further and larger sum. Senator DANIEL replied that he would not undertake to give the Senate any assurance that such would not be the case.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is all I care to say upon the subject. So far from giving the assurances alleged by the gentleman

from New York, the very reverse appears from the record to be the case.

I do not intend at all to reflect upon my friend from New York, because I am satisfied he was under that impression or else he would never have made the statement. Now that this Congress has been so liberal, so very generous, toward the celebration of this great event in the history of the American Republic, it may be thought that the subject of my remarks is a "dead issue."

My only object in calling attention to it is that I am not willing that a statement which so unjustly, although I am sure quite unintentionally, reflected upon the fair dealing and good faith of those interested in the Jamestown celebration should go to the country unchallenged and unrefuted. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that I can say for my colleagues, as well as for myself and the Jamestown Exposition Company, that we all feel grateful to Congress for the liberality and great generosity displayed in the appropriation just made. My colleague, Mr. MAYNARD, who has labored so indefatigably, so faithfully, and so intelligently to secure this substantial recognition by Congress of one of the very greatest and most significant events in all our glorious history, feels, I know, profoundly grateful to every Member of this House who has given him aid and encouragement. He is to be congratulated that his arduous and unremitting labors have at length been crowned with such signal success. It is but simple justice to him to say that but for his ceaseless and untiring efforts this measure could never have commanded sufficient support to carry it through this House. The honor is his, and to him we all freely accord it.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. PAYNE. I do not know that I shall need more than one minute.

When my attention was first directed to this bill, of which the gentleman from Virginia has just spoken, I was surprised to know that the committee had reported it out, because I had understood that the committee was against it. I made some inquiries about the bill, and I was assured that there was nothing in the bill referring to the exposition or anything that could spell out the future liability of the Government or upon which the Government could be appealed to to enter into the matter.

I had the bill, which, I think, was in typewriting. I do not know that it had been printed then. I saw the bill, and all through it there were allusions to the exposition—I will not say an endeavor to mix the Government up in it so as to make it responsible—but there were some places in it that might be interpreted in that direction. I went to the members of the committee and also to the Speaker of the House, and said to them that my impression of this bill was that it did commit the Government to the exposition. I was told to go through the bill and strike out every such reference at that time, which I did. The bill was afterwards put through the House, not exactly in the form in which I left it, but substantially in that form. Now, I had at the same time expressed my belief, as I did last night, that that was not the end of it; that the Government would be asked for further appropriations. I was assured that it would not. At the same time other gentlemen of the House had the same impression—that they would ask for further aid and a further appropriation. My friend from Virginia will say—

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Was that assurance given to the balance of the House at that time?

Mr. PAYNE. No; I do not think so. I do not think anything was stated in the House.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Because the RECORD does not show that it was.

Mr. PAYNE. Oh, no. It was in the course of my negotiations, trying to eliminate from the bill any possible responsibility on the Government. But I expressed myself apprehensive then, at least, that the Government would be called upon for further appropriations, and I must say that I was not disappointed as it has turned out. I expect now, notwithstanding I have full faith in my friend from Florida, who is a man of high character and was my friend before he came to Congress—he is a gentleman whom I have always respected—I still think that the Government will be called upon for an appropriation for that exposition. It is the case with all these expositions; they eventually come to Congress. They endeavor to float these enterprises by private subscriptions and by money

appropriated by States and municipalities. That gives out, and they come to Congress. It is the history of all these expositions, and my idea from the beginning has been to cut them out at the root. I wanted to cut out this Jamestown business. I did not want that bill to pass, any more than I wanted my friend's bill last night to pass, but I did not propose to put myself in the position of dog in the manger, or of making a single objection, when I knew that a large majority of the House were in favor of the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Does not the gentleman think our action yesterday was a pretty good precedent to establish?

Mr. PAYNE. Well, I think the precedent is a good deal like the precedent in the Jamestown matter. We provided for a naval display in the James River in certain months, without referring to the exposition in any way. The bill as originally drawn did refer to the exposition, and the exposition was all mixed up with it; but as it finally passed the House it did not refer at all to the exposition. If it did it escaped my eye and my lead pencil. Now, that is all there is of it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I do not think the gentleman need have any fear of our coming back here for more money at any time.

Mr. PAYNE. I hope my friend is right, and I hope he will be able to control it. I know if he can he will do so.

Mr. GRAHAM. Do I understand my friend from New York to encourage them to come back?

Mr. PAYNE. I do not. I have already stated my position on that subject.

Mr. MAYNARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAYNARD. Mr. Speaker, it was not my intention to have one word to say regarding the passage of the bill. The bill has passed; we have been generously dealt with by this House, and I want to express my deep gratitude, on behalf of myself and the people whom I represent, and the Virginia delegation, for the generous treatment accorded to us by the House of Representatives in the matter of the Jamestown Exposition. [Applause.] In doing this, Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that the victory we have achieved here in procuring this appropriation to celebrate this great national event—the birth of this nation at the place of its birth—would be robbed of half its sweetness if an imputation that I have dealt in bad faith with this House was allowed to go unchallenged.

Yesterday my distinguished friend from New York [Mr. PAYNE], in his argument against the Tampa Exposition, said that assurances had been given that if the bill that was passed last winter appropriating \$250,000 for this purpose was passed, there would be no further appeal to this House for more aid in behalf of the Jamestown Exposition. I want to disclaim emphatically for myself any promise of any kind as to the future action of myself or my colleagues on that subject. I do not believe that the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] desired in the least to be unfair. We know that he is opposed to all expositions and appropriations of this kind, and in the ardor of his desire to defeat it he may have gathered somewhere, I know not where, such an idea; but no one received such an assurance from me. The Speaker of the House and I had many conversations about it. The bill that was passed was put into such shape so as to represent the wishes of the Speaker in the matter, being drawn in the form in which it was presented by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY], and I had no part or parcel in drawing it. On the day the bill came before this House for passage I was approached by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD]. He asked me to insert in the bill an amendment providing that we should not come back to this House for further aid for that enterprise. After consultation with my colleagues I emphatically declined to accept such an amendment. Mr. LITTLEFIELD said to me at the time that if we would accept that amendment and incorporate it in the bill, the opposition to that particular bill would be withdrawn. I refused to do it. Later, in conversation with the Speaker, he said to me that he was somewhat surprised at the vote, but would not have been had I incorporated in the bill the amendment of Mr. LITTLEFIELD, which provided that we should not come back here again. I do not know where the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] got his assurances. I am willing to take his word that he got them somewhere, but I do not believe that it came from any of the Virginia Members, because we were all a unit in our determination to make no promises as to what the future would bring forth, because we knew that to celebrate this great national event in a way creditable to the

Government it would be necessary for the Congress of the United States to make further appropriations for this purpose.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] has always occupied the position toward other expositions, I believe, that he did toward our enterprise. He does all he can to defeat them, but after casting his conscientious vote on the matter I do not see why the gentleman should worry so much about what the rest of us do with the Government's money. [Applause and laughter.]

His attitude on this matter reminds me of a conversation which took place between two colored men in the town where I live. They met on the street, and one of them said to the other: "Sam, do you know I am pestered nearly to death; my wife pesters the life out of me; it is money, money, money, all the time. It is a dollar to-day and two dollars to-morrow and two dollars and a half the next day; she pesters my life out of me." "Jim," says Sam, "what in the world does your wife do with all that money?" Jim says, "I don't know; I never done give her any." [Laughter.] That is the attitude of the gentleman from New York. Whenever a bill of this kind comes up it just pesters the life out of the gentleman from New York; it is money, money, money, all the time; it is money for the exposition—except the exposition in Buffalo—and after it is all over, if anyone asks him what became of the money, the gentleman from New York don't know, because "he never done give them any." [Laughter.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, as long as there does not seem to be anything else before the House, we might as well have a post-mortem. I am the best loser in the world when I am beaten. I try to be cheerful. I have been beaten on the show business for the United States, and still I am no more in favor of it than when we set out in the business. The gentleman delights to refer to the Buffalo case. After they had had their show and the United States had given out to the world that they were behind it, they came in here with \$500,000 of claims for the contractors and laborers and people in and about Buffalo which they had no means to pay. That was after the thing was all over, just as I think this gentleman from Virginia will be in here next year.

Mr. MAYNARD. I make no promises. [Laughter.]

Mr. PAYNE. Oh, no; just as I think the gentleman will come here in the aftermath on this subject. I said "post-mortem" a moment ago; we haven't yet got to the post-mortem stage, but in all human probability he will be here when it is all over. Where you have to build docks in order to get near the blamed thing, it is not apt to be a financial success. And yet, when it comes to that, I shall still vote against it, and even if the whole House votes for it, I shall vote against it. While I have not been guilty of giving this money, the House has, and so the negro story hardly applies to me. That is all I care to say upon this, and I regret very much that the country is mixed up in other expositions, as I was when it got mixed up in the town fair in Charleston. I do not know where the next town fair will be located. I do not know but that the fair at Jacksonville, Fla., will be in here for an appropriation for a naval display, all in the interest of inaugurating the digging of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama. They go so far to get something to celebrate; they go so much out of the way to bring the country into it.

I did think, and I think now, that we ought to have had only a fine monument at Jamestown; they ought to have been contented with that, and then if they wanted a show at all, they ought to have had a show at some great center. I would have opposed it, but that would be my advice. They would not accept my advice; the House does not accept my advice as to any of these things, and still I go along making protests and bowing to the will of the House. [Applause.]

Mr. OLMSTED. I hope the gentleman from Virginia will accept the apologies of the gentleman from New York. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAYNARD. I will—and the appropriation. [Laughter.]

RECESS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take a recess for ten minutes.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 36 minutes) the House was in recess for ten minutes.

At 11 o'clock and 46 minutes a. m., the recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

BRIDGE ACROSS COPPER RIVER, ALASKA.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 6523) to authorize the Alaska Pacific Railway and Terminal Company

to construct a bridge across the Copper River, in the Territory of Alaska, a similar House bill having been reported as being upon the Calendar, and that it may be put upon its passage.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk reported the bill.

The SPEAKER. Under the statement of the gentleman, the Chair will state that the bill is privileged under the order. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Washington, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, of the 29th instant, I return herewith House bill No. 1947, entitled "An act granting an increase of pension to Susan C. Smith."

TOWN SITES IN HEYBURN AND RUPERT, IDAHO.

The SPEAKER laid before the House from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 4862) allowing the settlers with permanent improvements on the town sites of Heyburn and Rupert, in Idaho, to buy the lots on which said improvements are located at an appraised price for cash.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, a bill similar to this has been already passed, and I move that this bill, with the amendments, be laid upon the table.

The SPEAKER. According to the statement of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH], legislation has been enacted similar to that provided in this bill, and the question is on the motion of the gentleman from Idaho that the bill, with amendments, do lie on the table.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take a recess for five minutes.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.) the House took a recess for five minutes.

At 12 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m., the recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

RECESS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that we take a recess for fifteen minutes.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House took a recess for fifteen minutes.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following privileged joint resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the joint resolution. The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 189) to correct an error in enrollment of, and repealing, a certain provision in the bill (H. R. 19844) making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906.

Resolved, etc., That the provision in the bill (H. R. 19844) making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906, appropriating \$3,000,000 for the acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise of a site for the erection of a building for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

The SPEAKER. In the opinion of the Chair, the joint resolution is privileged.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a word in respect to the resolution. This is to correct an error in the enrollment of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The sundry civil bill was amended in the Senate by incorporating a provision for the purchase or by condemnation of a site for a departmental building, and in conference the Senate receded from the amendment, striking the provision from the bill. The conference report showed that the Senate had receded, and up to the point of the enrollment of the bill all of the papers concerning the sundry civil bill eliminated this item, but by some error or mistake in the enrollment of the bill, or in the comparison of the enrolled bill with the bill as finally agreed upon in conference, the item was included, and the bill was thus signed by the President a few moments ago. Just after the signature of the President was attached to the bill it was discovered, and the attention of the Committee on Appropriations was called to the

fact that this provision was in the bill as it became a law by the signature of the President. After a conference with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the President, it has been deemed best to adopt this method in order to correct the error.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TAWNEY. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. How long an item on the page was this original item?

Mr. TAWNEY. The item was a complete paragraph covering, I would estimate, about eight or nine lines.

Mr. MANN. Well, was it not longer than that?

Mr. TAWNEY. Well, possibly it may have been longer than that.

Mr. MANN. How is it possible for the officers of the House to make a mistake like that in enrolling a bill; and if it was, as it was in this case, possible, what assurance have we that there are not forty other mistakes in the bill?

Mr. TAWNEY. I can not answer the question of the gentleman from Illinois. I only know in this case I have, together with the Clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, traced all of the papers. The conference report eliminates this item, and all of the papers down to the enrollment of the bill have eliminated the item, but by some mistake the bill was enrolled including that item, and it was signed by the President with the item as it was enrolled in the bill, notwithstanding both Houses rejected the item.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman indulge the Chair for a single remark? The Chair is informed, as happens in such cases, that in the great bills and in the press for adjournment the bills very frequently are enrolled prior to their final disposition; and then when they are finally buttoned up, so to speak, by agreement between the House and Senate, sheets are taken out if there be error, and the Chair's information is that in the hurry of work pressing upon the enrolling office that this matter was overlooked and the sheet containing the item was not corrected.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAWNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MANN. It is undoubtedly true, of course, as the Speaker has suggested, that bills are often enrolled before they are finally passed, a very proper practice in order to save the time of the House in the final hours of the session, but it seems to me that after a bill is thus enrolled and the conference report is agreed upon there ought to be some method by which there can be a comparison. I have no desire to criticize the gentlemen who are doing the enrolling work. I appreciate the hard labor they have on their hands at the closing days of the session, but we ought to have some method by which we know whether an item is in an enrolled bill or out of an enrolled bill when signed. In this case this item was discovered by accident by one of the Cabinet officers who happened to be looking at it, and if it had not been thus discovered would have gone into the law.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; was read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. TAWNEY, the motion by which the resolution was agreed to, was laid upon the table.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a conference report and ask for its adoption, and ask that the statement be read by the Clerk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLDT] presents a conference report and asks that the statement may be read in lieu of the report. The Clerk will read the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 20410) entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The conference report is as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20410) entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend

to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 14, 17, 27, 30, 38, 40, 58, 66, 70, 92, and 159.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 120, 146, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 161, 163, 164, and 165; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 5, after line 8 of the bill, insert:

"United States post-office and court-house at Evanston, Wyo., five thousand dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Transfer lines 1 and 2, page 12 of the bill, to page 6, after line 14 of the bill; also transfer lines 1, 2, and 3, page 14 of the bill, to page 7, after line 26 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 11, after line 20 of the bill, insert the following:

"United States post-office at Albuquerque, New Mexico, one hundred thousand dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Transfer the matter inserted by amendment No. 88 to page 11, after line 22; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

On page 5 of the bill, line 17, after the word "dollars," insert the following: "and for additional amount fifteen thousand dollars."

Also, on page 17 of the bill, after line 18, insert the following: "United States post-office at New Ulm, Minnesota, thirty-five thousand dollars."

Also, transfer the matter inserted by amendment No. 90 to page 11, after line 26.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 153: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 153, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 35 of the bill, after line 4, insert the following:

"Sec. 18. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a suitable site for the United States post-office and other governmental offices at Oklahoma City, Territory of Oklahoma: *Provided*, That thirty thousand dollars of the fifty thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for the acquisition of a suitable site and the erection and completion of a building thereon at said city shall be available for the acquisition, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of a site only at Oklahoma City, Territory of Oklahoma."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 155: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 155, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 37 of the bill, line 14, after the word "condemnation," insert the words "or otherwise;" and the Senate agree to the same.

RICHARD BARTHOLDT,
EDWIN C. BURLEIGH,
J. H. BANKHEAD,

Managers on the part of the House.

N. B. SCOTT,
F. E. WARREN,
C. A. CULBERSON,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

The statement was read, as follows:

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20410) to increase the limit of cost of certain buildings, etc., submit the following written statement:

The disagreeing votes of the two Houses were with reference to the following amendments:

- No. 5. New York custom-house.
- No. 11. New York assay office.
- No. 14. Government building, Detroit, Mich.

No. 17. Government building, Columbus, Ohio.

No. 21. Government building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

No. 27. Government building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

No. 30. Government building, Duluth, Minn.

No. 38. Government building, Ocala, Fla.

No. 40. Government building, Des Moines, Iowa.

No. 54. Government building, Fernandina, Fla.

No. 58. Government building, Moscow, Idaho.

No. 70. Government building, Boston, Mass.

No. 108. Site for Government building, Denver, Colo.

No. 120. Site for Government building, Minneapolis, Minn.

No. 146. Government building, Richmond, Va.

No. 159. Purchase of a site in the city of Washington for a Department building.

The last amendment was the main obstacle in the way of an agreement, but the managers on the part of the House are now in a position to report an agreement on this item, the Senate having receded.

As to the other fourteen amendments in dispute, the managers on the part of the Senate agreed to the restoration of the House items, and the managers on the part of the House agreed to the items inserted or increased by the Senate. In other words, the Senate recedes on amendments Nos. 5, 14, 17, 27, 30, 38, 40, 58, 66, 70, 92, and 159.

The House recedes on amendments Nos. 11, 21, 54, 84, 108, 120, 143, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 161, 163, 164, and 165.

RICHARD BARTHOLDT,
E. C. BURLEIGH,
J. H. BANKHEAD,

Managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken; and the conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BARTHOLDT, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20410) to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution of the following title:

H. J. Res. 189. Joint resolution to correct an error in enrollment of and repealing a certain provision in the bill (H. R. 19844) making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 1473. An act for the relief of Milinda S. Gray.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. R. 72) fixing the date upon which the act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, approved June —, 1896, shall go into effect.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to state for the information of the House that in a few minutes the bill making the appropriations to carry into effect the public-building bill will be prepared and ready to be presented to the House.

Mr. PAYNE. In about how long?

Mr. TAWNEY. About ten minutes.

RECESS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, if there is no other business, I move a recess of ten minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House was declared in recess.

The recess having expired,

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I present the following appropriation bill and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] presents an appropriation bill and asks for its immediate consideration. The Clerk will read the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 20511) making appropriations for certain public buildings authorized by the act approved June 30, 1906, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This is just to make good the amount required—

Mr. TAWNEY. I will state to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] that this bill carries the appropriations estimated by the Treasury Department to be necessary in order to carry into effect the public-building bill which has just been agreed to, and also including the purchase of sites, and also including the appropriations for the work that must be done under the bill during the next fiscal year, which begins to-morrow.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Made necessary by the changes in the public-building bill as adopted by the house?

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes; it was made necessary by that fact.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill was read at length for amendment.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, my attention has been called to an error in the bill. The word "city" should be stricken out after the word "Pontiac." Also, the word "city" should be stricken out after the word "Dowagiac," Mich. I do not know in what page the places are named. I understand that the public-building bill made this correction by omitting the word "city." There are no places by those names, and the word "city" should be stricken out where those places are stated as being in the State of Michigan.

The SPEAKER. Dowagiac does not seem to be in the bill.

Mr. TAWNEY. I can not verify the statement I made a moment ago that it was in the bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the word "city" will be stricken out in connection with "Pontiac."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. TAWNEY, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER. The House will indulge the Chair for a moment. The Chair is informed, unofficially, that the Senate has taken a recess until 5 o'clock. The Chair supposes it will take an hour or two hours to engross the bill which we have just passed, and probably not much time would be lost. The Senate has yet to act upon this bill, upon the presumption that they will pass it without amendment or with few amendments, and with the work that is to be done on the public-building bill, after inquiry, the Chair is satisfied that the earliest possible moment at which the work could be done, and done properly, would be 6 o'clock; but as the Senate has taken a recess until 5 o'clock, and they might or might not accept the bill without amendment which we have just passed, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. PAYNE. Does the Chair suggest that we take a recess until 6?

The SPEAKER. Better make it 5 o'clock.

Mr. PAYNE. I move that the House take a recess until 5 o'clock.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the House was declared in recess until 5 o'clock.

The recess having expired,

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 318. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Huron, in the State of South Dakota;

S. 744. An act for the relief of Edward H. Ozmun;

S. 6166. An act for the relief of Edwin S. Hall;

S. 4926. An act for the relief of Etienne De P. Bujac; and

S. 4421. An act for the relief of S. W. Langhorne and H. S. Howell.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 318. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the

erection of a public building thereon at Huron, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 744. An act for the relief of Edward H. Ozmun—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 6166. An act for the relief of Edwin S. Hall—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 4926. An act for the relief of Etienne De P. Bujac—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 4421. An act for the relief of S. W. Langhorne and H. S. Howell—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1473. An act for the relief of Malinda S. Gray—to the Committee on Claims.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces as members of the Commission appointed by virtue of the provision in the bill authorizing appropriations for public buildings enacted at this session upon the part of the House the following: Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, Mr. BURLEIGH, and Mr. BANKHEAD.

EXPENDITURES.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, this morning I made a request to print a certain statement in the Record concerning the appropriations made by Congress at this session. I have since learned that information has been given out to the public regarding the aggregate appropriations for the session; which statement is inaccurate both as to the amount of the appropriations and as to the estimated revenues for the next fiscal year. While I do not wish to modify the request made this morning, I do desire, if the House will indulge me for a moment, to make a very brief statement and comparison of the appropriations in the aggregate, in order to correct any misinformation that may have been given to the public concerning this very important subject. I ask unanimous consent for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has the floor.

Mr. TAWNEY. I will therefore say, for the information of the House, that the total appropriations made at this session of Congress, including those carried in the regular annual appropriation acts, all deficiencies, miscellaneous matters, and permanent annual appropriations, aggregate \$880,183,301.32.

This is an apparent increase of \$60,000,000 over the appropriations made at the last session of Congress.

This apparent excess in appropriations at this session over those made last session is more than accounted for in the three following items:

For the isthmian canal, \$42,447,000; under the statehood bill, \$10,250,000; toward the construction of new buildings authorized at this session, \$10,321,000, making a total of \$63,018,000. To these three items I might add an item of not less than \$5,000,000 on account of the earthquake and fire at San Francisco.

Other notable increases are \$3,000,000 on the agricultural bill for inspection of meat products and \$10,600,000 on account of the postal service.

The total apparent appropriations made at this session, \$880,183,301.32, do not constitute in their entirety a charge against the revenues of the Government for the next fiscal year, for the reason that there must be deducted from this sum deficiencies that are chargeable to the service of the current year and to meet expenditures already incurred on account thereof approximating at least \$35,000,000. This sum includes \$16,000,000 for the isthmian canal.

There should also be deducted \$57,000,000 for the sinking fund, which may or may not be met in whole or in part, as it is purely a matter of discretion with the Secretary of the Treasury to utilize the surplus in the Treasury for that purpose.

There should also be deducted the sum of \$22,000,000, which is estimated and included in the whole sum of appropriations to be paid out of deposits of national banks in redemption of circulating notes of banks. The deposits are not credited as a part of the revenues of the Government, and therefore redemptions made from the fund thus arising should not be charged to expenditures.

The amount of \$25,456,415.08 appropriated for work on the isthmian canal during the next fiscal year is payable from or reimbursable to the Treasury out of proceeds of bonds that are authorized to be sold for that purpose and should also be deducted from the sum of appropriations for 1907.

The sums mentioned amount to more than \$139,000,000, and when deducted leave apparent appropriations of only \$741,000,000 to be met out of the revenues of the next fiscal year.

In my judgment, the ordinary revenues of the Government the next fiscal year will amount to at least \$600,000,000. The postal revenues are estimated at \$181,573,000 for 1907, making the total apparent resources of the Government next year of not less

than \$781,573,000, or at least \$40,000,000 in excess of appropriations that may be charged against them. [Loud applause.]

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee has been forced to make this statement. It is a partial statement only. It can not carry to the country, in justice to himself and to the committee and to the Congress, as full an explanation of the appropriations and disbursements of money by this Congress as should go to the country. The sum total mentioned by the chairman is not questionable—more than \$800,000,000 of money. And, by the way, let me suggest to you gentlemen who are interested that this is hard on the heels of the appropriations and disbursements of 1899, that carried the bulk of the war expenses. More than \$893,000,000 were the disbursements of that Congress through your Appropriations Committee. This is very near to it. I am not prepared or disposed now to apologize for the expenditures of this Congress. I do not think it is necessary to go into detailed statements of expenditures or appropriations in this impromptu manner; but the agreement between the chairman of the committee and myself was that our statements should go out hand in hand together. This will be done on next Tuesday morning, which will be as soon as he can get his statement prepared. Mine is ready now. I want to say this, that his statement here this afternoon is conclusive evidence of one thing, that our friends on the other side of the aisle will not be in favor of revising the tariff soon. If the revenues of the Government should come to the figures that the gentleman from Minnesota has just suggested, more than \$700,000,000, it will still be very close to your expenditures. The margin even then between the revenues and disbursements will be too slight to be comfortable to those who insist that our present schedules of taxation must neither be raised nor lowered—stand-patters. You must raise more revenue in some way, either by an income tax or an increase in internal revenues. I put you on notice now that you must do something, and I think my statement will show you your best remedy when you read it.

The estimates referred to by the gentleman are not to be questioned either. I wish to say that your Committee on Appropriations, headed by the gentleman from Minnesota, have done everything within our power to lessen these appropriations for 1907; but you must remember that when you give a committee—the Military Committee, for instance—power to legislate and appropriate also, you take the question entirely out of the hands of the Appropriations Committee, and you must hold them responsible. And then when you take the ten or twelve other committees and give them power to legislate and appropriate, all those committees have to do is to frame their legislation and then appropriate to meet that legislation, without any reference to what other committees are doing. The Military Committee, the Naval Committee, the Post-Office Committee never stop to inquire what other committees are doing in the way of expending money. There is no community or effort between them to keep down expenses or to keep within the limits of the revenue. And yet you expect the Appropriations Committee to do it, when we are absolutely without power.

Mr. HULL. Would it bother the gentleman if I ask him a question?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. No.

Mr. HULL. I do not understand this is the formal statement of the gentleman, and I would like to ask the gentleman if he thinks the Committee on Appropriations would meet the appropriations under the law and appropriate what the law required?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If the Committee on Appropriations had the appropriations of all the committees this year we would have saved this Government \$150,000,000, in my opinion.

Mr. HULL. Would you appropriate under the law all the law requires?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. We would not have appropriated all that you legislated in your bill.

Mr. HULL. Why do you give the deficiency? You put in \$500,000 this year, so we must have cut down reasonably well.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Well, as the gentleman at the head of the Military Committee has put himself into the debate, I want to say to him that the most reckless expenditure of money comes from that committee and the Naval Committee of any committees in this House, or that ever has been since the organization of the Government. That committee does not seem to care whether we get \$6,000,000 or \$10,000,000 of revenue; it has no regard for the amount of money or revenue that we have to draw from.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Yes; although I do not like to be interrupted.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Did I understand the gentleman to say that this was a characteristic of this committee always?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. No, sir; not always.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Then it must be the fault of this particular committee.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. No; I want to say that the Committee on Military Affairs is just as able, in my opinion, and just as honest as anybody on the Appropriations Committee. I make no reflection on the committee, either for the want of ability, honesty, or patriotism, but I am finding fault with the whole system of allowing different committees in this House who have no close connection, no understanding as to what the revenues of the Government are, indiscriminately appropriating without regard to the sources from which they must draw. You can not hold the Appropriations Committee responsible for these expenditures under present methods.

The distinguished Speaker of this House that sits in the chair this afternoon in the Forty-ninth Congress demonstrated what I now say beyond the question of a doubt. So did Mr. Randall; so did Mr. Garfield; so did Mr. Edmunds; so did Mr. Beck, and so did many other distinguished Senators and Members on the floor of the House. They begged the House then not to go into these wild and untried methods in their anxiety to divide up the appropriations between twelve or thirteen committees. They foretold then exactly what would happen, what happened to-day, and what will happen in the next Congress and the next, and so on, until you change this system. You never can control your finances under this method of doing business.

The two great committees of the House, one represented by the distinguished gentleman from New York, the Ways and Means Committee, and the other represented by the gentleman from Minnesota, the Appropriations Committee, stand back to back, and they ought to know each what the other is doing. One provides the revenue and the other disburses it, and without some understanding or close connection between these two committees this House has no control of its expenditures.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman pardon me for another question?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Yes.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I take it that the Bureau of Standards is here under the guardianship of the Appropriations Committee. The law creating it limited the expenditure to \$27,500 a year, and this year they appropriated about \$170,000. What made it grow so?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I am not here to go into details as to the propriety of this or the impropriety of that appropriation. That is a question the gentleman can answer as well as I can.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, I thought the gentleman was perfectly familiar with it and he might give us the answer.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I will answer it, but I don't want to answer any more questions. The Bureau of Standards was in its infancy four years ago. Two years ago it was a lusty strippling, and now it has got to be a young man, it requires a new suit of clothes. It has grown now to manhood.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes; but we had a law which limited it to \$27,500, and the appropriation has piled up to about \$170,000, and there is no law for it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, there is another thing I want to suggest to the House. When your Appropriation Committee finds in their investigations where we can save a little bit of money and where it ought to be saved, and we put a paragraph into the appropriation bill and come to the floor of this House, every man stands ready—from the Military Committee, or from the Naval Committee, or from some other committee—to jump on it and make a point of order, and out it goes. If you will give us the power to legislate and appropriate as you give the Post-Office Committee, as you give the Military Committee, and as you give the Naval Committee and the other committees, we will take care of it; but you rob us of the power to legislate, and you give it doubly to the other committees to legislate and to appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, I have spoken of the sum total of over eight hundred millions appropriated. The sum total appropriated in 1899, which Congress carried the bulk of the cost of the Spanish war to this Government, was only nine hundred and eighty-three million, and in my statement I shall not compare the expenditures of this Congress for 1907 with that of the last Democratic Congress, because it would look ridiculous—\$500,000,000 more. I am going to take up the peace term of Mr. McKinley—1898—and compare it with 1907, the peace term of Mr. Roosevelt. I want to say to my Republican friends that this is comparing a Republican administration with a Republican administration, and if you can draw any comfort out of it

or give any excuse for it other than that forty-two millions have gone to Panama, you are welcome to do so. But the fact is there all the same. Our extravagance is increasing, if you will pardon the use of that expression, constantly, term after term, and when you meet next winter, somebody on that side of the House, some committee on that side of the House—for it would be no use to try it on this side—should get up some system by which you can not only keep your expenditures within your revenues and get a little surplus on hand for fear we may some day have to tackle some great power with this great Navy of ours that you are preparing, and with which you are walking about, up and down, to and fro, over the earth, with a chip on your shoulder. You will bring it certainly one of these days.

There is one other thought, Mr. Speaker, and I am through. Come back here next winter, my friends on that side of the House—and I hope the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means will listen—come back here with a determination to provide more revenue or cut expenses. You must do one or the other, or resort to a bond issue.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I would not trespass upon the House if it were not for the fact that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON] seems to have gone out of his way to take a little throw at all the other committees of the House having appropriations, and I was very much astonished at the statement of the gentleman that the proper way to know how much to appropriate for a given purpose was for some committee to have all of the appropriations, and then, I suppose, draw straws or divide it up equally among all the different branches of the Government. I have been laboring under the impression that every committee having appropriations to report to this House was bound somewhat by the law in each case making necessary the appropriations. So far as the Military Committee is concerned, we are bound by law. We are bound by law to pay the salaries of officers and the wages of the enlisted force of the Army. Would not the Appropriation Committee be bound by the same law? We are bound to provide for the clothing, we are bound to provide for the transportation, we are bound to provide for the food; and it is all under the law. You can not feed an army by a lump sum guessed at by the amount of money the Government may have on hand to distribute. You have got to calculate it by the number of rations, at so much a ration, fixed by law for the number of men entitled to rations, and that is the way the appropriation is made in every other case.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. HULL. Certainly.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I desire to suggest to the gentleman that his committee is constantly slipping into the bill new legislation providing for more appropriations. That is what I complain of.

Mr. HULL. What? The gentleman ought to know.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Oh, I am not going into details now.

Mr. BURLESON. Oh, a number of them were stricken out this year on points of order raised by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY].

Mr. HULL. That is not a correct statement at all.

Mr. BURLESON. Which gave great offense to the Committee on Military Affairs, and because of which they inaugurated a filibuster against the legislative bill.

Mr. HULL. If the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] will possess his soul in patience, I will try and enlighten him. There were clerks stricken out to the amount of \$300,000 a year. Those clerks were carried on the Army bill when the Committee on Appropriations had the Army bill. It was for division and department headquarters, and Headquarters of the Army. When the Committee on Appropriations had charge of the bill they legislated in their appropriation bill creating a service of enlisted men, and I think it was when Mr. Randall was chairman of that committee that he thought these men got too much wages, and when they reached a certain age they were retired. With their retired pay and pay of new men who took the places of those retired at higher wages than any other enlisted force of the Army had, the cost was considered excessive, and under the leadership of the Committee on Appropriations that law was changed to what it stands to-day—civil-service clerks. That went out on a point of order this session after all these years. There was no law outside of the appropriation bill that had created it. It was created as it stands to-day by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will the gentleman tell me how the General Staff came into existence, that carries fifty-two line officers of the Army stationed in Washington City, and carries about one and three-quarter million dollars of expense to this Government? How did that get in here?

Mr. HULL. It got in here on a law that passed the Congress independent of an appropriation bill.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Who put it in here?

Mr. HULL. Why, we have legislated. Why, Mr. Speaker, while the gentleman from Georgia is talking of economy, let me say to him and to the House that if the Committee on Military Affairs had listened to his arguments, and they were most persuasive, at least \$500,000 would have been legislated for the benefit of Atlanta.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. What are these sixty officers stationed here doing?

Mr. HULL. Why, they are performing the duties of a General Staff; they are studying the different plans in regard to the mobilization of the Army, and they are preparing plans for encampments and all the details of military affairs.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. How many more officers now are doing that in a time of absolute peace than we had stationed here in the war of 1812, the civil war, or the Spanish war?

Mr. HULL. We did not have any General Staff in the Spanish war. We had simply the bureau officers, and we had simply the general officers. And I will say to the gentleman that the cry all over this country, from the South and the North, was a demand for a better Army organization, so that in case of a war in the future this country would not witness the spectacle of unpreparedness that we had in the case of the Spanish war.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, now, will the gentleman state a single instance where the South or the East or the West, or any other section of this country, called for the stationing of sixty officers in the city of Washington to prepare for war in time of peace?

Mr. HULL. I do not think there are sixty officers preparing for war here.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. That is what the gentleman from Georgia says.

Mr. HULL. These officers are detailed. I will say to the gentleman I think it is fifty-two, but no matter whether fifty or a hundred, let me say to the gentleman every officer here would be paid exactly the same salary whether he was here or not, whether he is here or in the field. The General Staff does not increase the number of officers.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Who is doing his duty in the field while he is here?

Mr. HULL. The subordinates there. If a captain is detailed here, the first lieutenant then is in command. If he is a major, a captain is in command. There is no increase in the Army on account of the details to what is called "the General Staff."

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman that 55 per cent of all the money collected as revenues in this Government to-day is appropriated for the Army and Navy in 1907.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Now, wait a moment.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman—

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Wait a moment. This is a larger percentage used for that purpose than any other nation or kingdom under heaven.

Mr. HULL. We do not have any such percentage. I think the English navy alone takes a much larger per cent of the revenue of England than our Army and Navy combined takes of the revenues of the United States.

Mr. PARKER. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. HULL. Certainly.

Mr. PARKER. I know perfectly well that a great many things are counted against the Army which do not have to do with the Army; but the appropriations for the Army are only \$70,000,000, a thousand dollars per man, on an average. That is all there is of it.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. How many officers constitute this staff, and where do they work?

Mr. HULL. I think it is fifty-five.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. And they are formulating plans that the little subordinates out in the woods and thickets of the Philippine Islands are carrying out?

Mr. HULL. No; I think the gentleman, when he gets a little time, ought to go and look over their work.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Where?

Mr. HULL. At the General Staff offices.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I am sure I can tell more about what the troops do out in the thickets of the Philippines than I can as to these officers.

Mr. HULL. I think the gentleman could soon learn. I give the gentleman credit for a great deal more ability than would be required for that. As to expenses, we have here an Army of about 60,000, counting all branches and all departments. We

have it scattered so it is a little more expensive than it would otherwise be, but the expenses of your Army are about \$70,000,000, or, \$71,000,000 is about the accurate amount, out of \$800,000,000 expended. I am not discussing what the Navy has done. They are not expending a dollar that Congress has not ordered spent.

Mr. BURLERSON. We all understand that.

Mr. HULL. When you come to the Army, it seems to me that there is not a man on this floor that represents a constituency—I know that there is not a man on the floor who makes such statements because he believes in the talk—but there is not a man on this floor, in my judgment, that represents a constituency that demands this constant fling at the American Army. Do you know, Mr. Speaker, as I have said so often, the Army of the United States is composed of citizens of the United States, boys that are born and raised in the United States? Under the law that was passed twelve years ago a man can not get into the Army unless he is a native-born citizen or naturalized citizen of this country.

Mr. BURLERSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HULL. Why, certainly.

Mr. BURLERSON. There has been no criticism of the Army, as I understand it. The criticism was directed against the appropriation made for the support of the Army. Now, will the gentleman deny that from Congress to Congress the appropriation being made for the support of the Army is constantly increasing? Do you deny that?

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, from the time of the Spanish war to the present the appropriations have been decreasing. They did increase enormously during the Spanish war.

Mr. BURLERSON. Does the gentleman mean to say that the military appropriation bill from year to year carries a less amount?

Mr. HULL. A less amount. We increased the Army after the war. During the Spanish war it was an immense increase.

Mr. BURLERSON. I am not speaking with reference to the Spanish-American war.

Mr. HULL. Just one minute. You can not keep the expenses of the Army down to a level of Europe when you pay six, eight, or ten times as much to your soldiers as they pay to theirs. If you want to reduce the expense of your Army, you have to cut down the pay of your soldiers.

Mr. BURLERSON. Well, is that being done?

Mr. HULL. It ought not to be done.

Mr. BURLERSON. Is it being done?

Mr. HULL. No.

Mr. BURLERSON. Then you admit that you have not decreased the appropriation.

Mr. PAYNE. I want to say just a few words. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON] has his annual apprehension about the revenues of the Government and fears we are going to have a deficit. He predicted that a year ago, as he has predicted every year. Now, the fiscal year closes to-day with a surplus of receipts over expenditures of something over \$25,000,000. [Applause on the Republican side.] And that is notwithstanding the fact that we have had an extraordinary expense for the Isthmian Canal, for which no bonds have yet been issued, of \$25,000,000.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take a recess until 7 o'clock.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Indulge me just a minute, please. I want to make a statement about another matter that has not been discussed here.

Mr. PAYNE. Will not the gentleman wait until after recess? Let us go to dinner.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Just a minute, and I will confine myself to the minute.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] yield a minute to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES].

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I want to commend the efforts of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] for his efforts toward economy, and I want to criticize the gentleman who is chairman of the Post-Office Committee—I am glad he is present—because the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] reported a reform measure here on the transportation of notes, bonds, silver coin, securities, and other matters that the Treasury Department has to send by the express companies.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] brought in a reform measure providing that these things should be sent by mail, by which thousands and thousands of dollars would be saved. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. OVERSTREET] approved the proposition. He said it was a reform that was needed; that this expense was exorbitant. Yet the gentleman from Indiana made the point of order against the reform

measure of the gentleman from Minnesota, and he has let five or six months of this Congress go by without bringing in a bill here to cover this proposed reform, so that Congress might pass it as a bill. He contents himself by agreeing that the reform ought to be made; yet he made the point of order against it, and then does not report any bill here to bring about this reform.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I insist on my motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] moves that the House take a recess until 7 o'clock p. m. Mr. OVERSTREET. Mr. Speaker, just one word. I merely wanted to quote the saying of Josh Billings, that "It is better not to know so many things than to know so many things that ain't so." [Laughter.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. It is so, and the RECORD will show that I have substantially stated the case.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], that the House take a recess until 7 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 5.45 p. m.) the House took a recess.

The recess having expired,

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

H. R. 20511. An act making appropriations for certain public buildings, authorized by the act approved June 30, 1906, and for other purposes.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House take a recess for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

The recess having expired,

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 19844. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12080. An act granting to the Siletz Power and Manufacturing Company a right of way for a water ditch or canal through the Siletz Indian Reservation, in Oregon;

H. R. 15673. An act for the relief of Harry A. Young;

H. R. 17842. An act granting a pension to Josephine V. Sparks;

H. R. 20403. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for prior years, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 186. A joint resolution relative to the printing of 12,000 copies of the Report on the Progress of the Beet-Sugar Industry;

H. R. 18537. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907;

H. J. Res. 187. A joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the manuscript of a digest of the United States laws and decisions;

H. J. Res. 183. A joint resolution providing for the printing of reports ordered by the river and harbor act of March 3, 1905;

H. R. 8825. An act for the relief of Thomas H. Kent;

H. J. Res. 177. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a bronze cannon, with its carriage, limber, and accessories, to Junction City Post, No. 132, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas;

H. R. 17972. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at or near South Omaha, Nebr.;

H. R. 19926. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew Leopold;

H. R. 19241. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Conant;

H. R. 18545. An act granting an increase of pension to David Upham;

H. R. 19163. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Munson;

H. J. Res. 188. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for expenses under the Interstate Commerce Commission;

H. J. Res. 189. Joint resolution to correct an error in enrollment of, and repealing a certain provision in the bill (H. R. 19844) making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906; and

H. R. 20511. An act making appropriations for certain public

buildings authorized by the act approved June 30, 1906, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 88. An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious food, drugs, medicines, liquors, and for other purposes;

S. 5901. An act to extend the time for completion of the Alaska Central Railway, and for other purposes;

S. 1812. An act for the relief of Lieut. James M. Pickrell, United States Navy, retired;

S. 4774. An act relating to the movements and anchorage of vessels in Hampton Roads and harbors of Norfolk and Newport News, and adjacent waters in the State of Virginia;

S. 2188. An act granting to the city of Durango, in the State of Colorado, certain lands therein described for water reservoirs;

S. R. 72. Joint resolution fixing the date upon which the act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, approved June —, 1896, shall go into effect;

S. 6283. An act granting an increase of pension to Clara A. R. Devereux;

S. 4169. An act to authorize the sale of certain real estate in the District of Columbia belonging to the United States; and

S. 6523. An act to authorize the Alaska Pacific Railway and Terminal Company to construct a bridge across the Copper River in the Territory of Alaska.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills and joint resolutions:

H. R. 19241. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Conant;

H. R. 19163. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Munson;

H. R. 18545. An act granting an increase of pension to David Upham;

H. R. 19926. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew Leopold;

H. R. 17972. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at or near South Omaha, Nebr.;

H. J. Res. 183. Joint resolution providing for the printing of reports ordered by the river and harbor act of March 3, 1905;

H. J. Res. 177. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a bronze cannon, with its carriage, limber, and accessories, to Junction City Post, No. 132, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas;

H. R. 8825. An act for the relief of Thomas H. Kent;

H. R. 18537. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907;

H. J. Res. 187. Joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the manuscript of a digest of the United States laws and decisions;

H. R. 3933. An act granting a pension to James P. Flewellen;

H. R. 19755. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to loan temporarily to the Philippine government a vessel of the United States Navy for use in connection with nautical schools of the Philippine Islands;

H. R. 8867. An act granting an increase of pension to George Stillman;

H. R. 7235. An act granting an increase of pension to Abel W. Payne;

H. J. Res. 186. A joint resolution relative to the printing of 12,000 copies of the report on the progress of the beet-sugar industry;

H. R. 12080. An act granting to the Siletz Power and Manufacturing Company a right of way for a water ditch or canal through the Siletz Indian Reservation, in Oregon;

H. R. 15673. An act for the relief of Harry A. Young;

H. R. 17842. An act granting a pension to Josephine V. Sparks;

H. R. 20403. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for prior years, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 19844. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 5119. An act authorizing the extension of W and Adams streets NW.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 5221. An act to regulate the practice of osteopathy, to license osteopathic physicians, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution for immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 30th day of June, 1906, at 10 o'clock p. m.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution will be considered as agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Why is it necessary to remain in session until 10 o'clock? Is not everything about closed up?

Mr. PAYNE. Well, I will state to the gentleman that after the business is concluded, and the last bill sent to the President, in accordance with the usual custom a committee will be sent to wait upon the President, who is now at the White House; and to get all that through it seems necessary to fix the hour at 10.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is not the President in the Capitol?

Mr. PAYNE. He has returned to the White House.

Of course this resolution is subject to amendment in the Senate; and if the business is got through with and they see that we can adjourn earlier the resolution can be amended.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. After it is disposed of here the bill has to be signed by the President. Why would it not be the best to wait until everything is through and then adjourn. You may lose a bill or two, or half a dozen bills.

Mr. PAYNE. I do not think there is any great danger of that occurring.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the use of having any danger of it?

Mr. PAYNE. I think we had better fix the time, so that we can work to that. I think if we had fixed the time for 6 o'clock it could have been worked to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. So far as that is concerned, if we find later on we have fixed the hour too early we can change it.

Mr. PAYNE. I think the House better pass the resolution.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the object of that?

Mr. PAYNE. It will give the Senate some definite time to work to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have no objection.

Mr. PAYNE. I ask for a vote on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution: The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Chair to join a similar committee to be appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the present session and are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The question was taken; and the resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the following committee: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BURTON of Ohio, and Mr. WILLIAMS.

RECESS.

Mr. PAYNE. I move that the House take a recess until ten minutes to 9 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection; and accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House was declared in recess.

The recess having expired, the House (at 8 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) was called to order.

On motion of Mr. PAYNE (at 8 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the House took a recess until ten minutes past 9 o'clock.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at ten minutes past 9.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 20410. An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take a recess until ten minutes of 10.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the House was in recess until ten minutes of 10 o'clock.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following House concurrent resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 30th day of June, 1906, at 10 o'clock p. m.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice-President to join a similar committee appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses, having completed the business of the present session, are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

And that in compliance with the foregoing the Vice-President had appointed as said committee Mr. NELSON and Mr. BLACKBURN.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States for his approval the following bills and joint resolutions:

H. J. Res. 189. Joint resolution to correct an error in enrollment of, and repealing a certain provision in the bill (H. R. 19844) making appropriations for sundry expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906;

H. J. Res. 188. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for expenses under the Interstate Commerce Commission;

H. R. 20410. An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 20511. An act making appropriations for certain public buildings authorized by the act approved June 30, 1906, and for other purposes.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House (at 10.50 p. m.) resumed its session.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON PRESIDENT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses of Congress had completed their business, and to ascertain whether he had any further communication to make, report that they have performed that duty, and the President announces that he has no further communication to make.

The SPEAKER. The hour is at hand when under the terms of the concurrent resolution the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress is to close.

I desire to return my thanks to each and all of the membership of the House for the uniform courtesy extended to myself as Speaker.

It is proper for me to say that in thirty years' service in the House of Representatives its membership has never been more able, more industrious, or more devoted to the performance of its duties for the best interests of the country than during the session about to close. The differences at times have been sharp and decisive, but I take pleasure in saying that at all times in our deliberations courtesy has abounded and that our differences have been sincere from the individual and from the party standpoint.

No session of Congress has, in my judgment, for thirty years accomplished so much that is valuable in legislation for the best interests of all the people as has been enacted during the present session. I believe that this will be the verdict of history.

I trust that during the vacation you may remain in health, and return to your duties in December next with renewed strength.

Nothing remains but for me to declare the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress adjourned without day.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Mildred Turley, adminis-

tratrix of estate of John Turley, against The United States, was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. BARTHOLDT, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 5773) to provide a site and buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 5095); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 20509) to enact the common law in so far as applied to commerce among the States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 20510) to authorize the court of county commissioners of Geneva County, Ala., to construct a bridge across Choctawhatchee River, in Geneva County, about 6 miles above the town of Geneva, Ala.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 20511) making appropriations for certain public buildings authorized by the act approved June 30, 1906, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 20517) to re-establish the weights in which manufactured tobacco and snuff shall be put up in packages for sale—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BISHOP: A bill (H. R. 20518) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to establish and cause to be maintained two free public schools for children under 17 years of age, at the town of Warrington, on the naval reservation on Pensacola Bay, in the State of Florida—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURLESON: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 41) directing the Secretary of War to furnish the adjutant-general of the State of Texas a certified copy of the muster rolls of the Texas Rangers, and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: A bill (H. R. 20512) granting an increase of pension to William Massey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 20513) for the relief of John B. Haney—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GREENE: A bill (H. R. 20514) granting an increase of pension to Fletcher Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMAR: A bill (H. R. 20515) granting an increase of pension to Robert Gamble—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 20516) granting an increase of pension to Henry Mason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, for investigation into affairs in Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of D. S. Thomson, Allegheny, Pa., for the Littlefield original-package bill—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of Association of Manufacturers and Jobbers of Plumbing Supplies, Central Supply Association, Pittsburgh Supply Company, and Anchor Sanitary Company, against the eight-hour bill—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania: Petition of Pittsburgh Supply Company and Anchor Sanitary Company, against eight-hour bill—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. LACEY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John B. Ackley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LORIMER: Petition of employees of Miller Hill & Son, of Chicago, for a tax of 25 per cent on all prison-made goods—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

